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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: A clear, cold day with a high of 40 and a low of 20. Windy in the afternoon. **NEW YORK:** Clear, cold. High 35, low 20. **LOS ANGELES:** Partly cloudy. High 55, low 35. **CHICAGO:** Cloudy. High 45, low 25. **ADDITIONAL WEATHER** — COMING PAGE.



South Vietnamese troops watching artillery shell enemy positions near Cambodia line.

Soviet Course Unclear

Russia Recalls Envoy to U.S. For Major Review of Policy

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (NYT).—Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin has been summoned back to Moscow for a major review of foreign policy questions, including Soviet-American relations, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The Soviet Embassy confirmed that Mr. Dobrynin was planning to return to the Soviet capital next week for talks with leading Soviet officials but declined to go into details.

Mr. Dobrynin has revealed his views on several occasions and has been a key figure in the Soviet-American dialogue. He was in the United States last year for a dinner at the Soviet Embassy in honor of Mr. Kissinger and Vice President Rockefeller.

U.S. officials said that in light of the pending review-part of an apparent worldwide Soviet

survey of foreign relations—they would have to wait to see whether the collapse of the Soviet-American trade agreement, presaged by any hardening of Soviet relations with the United States.

Generally, American specialists on the Soviet Union believe that the Kremlin intends to maintain relaxed relations with Washington but they cannot rule out the possibility that the Kremlin may decide to stiffen its posture on various fronts.

Mr. Kissinger, in a news conference Tuesday night, announced that the Russians, angered by conditions attached by Congress to certain trade benefits, had nullified the Soviet-American trade agreement, said that he saw nothing so far to indicate that the Russians were pulling back from the "detente" policy. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Is Basis for Egypt Talks

Allon Says Kissinger Plans Israel Visit Soon for Talks

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP).—Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said today that the Middle East negotiations were ready to move into a "practical phase" and announced that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had accepted an invitation to visit Israel.

Speaking to reporters following three days of discussions here, Mr. Allon said he was "leaving with a good feeling" that these talks may subsequently lead to the most desirable phase of decision-making, the items, timing and the place for talks between U.S. and Egypt.

The State Department confirmed that Mr. Kissinger has accepted the invitation extended by Mr. Allon "in principle" but did not set dates.

The trip represents the next use of the Middle East negotiators, Mr. Kissinger has reportedly said he would not go to the region unless there were prospects of making progress.

U.S. officials cautioned, however, that such a trip is more likely to result in establishing procedures for the negotiations than in concluding a second agreement on Israeli withdrawal.

Sadat's Time Limit

The publicly known positions of Egypt and Israel are still far apart. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has announced that unless Israel takes withdrawals within three months he will abandon the Geneva conference. The Israelis have said they are ready to negotiate with all the "Arab" without conditions but that Egypt, because of its position in the Arab world, is the most desirable negotiating partner to start with.

Mr. Allon said that the Israelis are only one for a lengthy period before it would be asked to relinquish more territory.

Nevertheless, Mr. Allon said, he has a notion Egypt may be ready to start talking on an interim agreement between itself and Israel.

He said it was still undecided whether the next negotiating phase would take place, but he recalled that the first disengagement talks are carried out both in the

shuttle diplomacy of Mr. Kissinger and at Kilometer 101 on the Suez-to-Cairo road.

His object, Mr. Allon said, was to get talks started. "Once a momentum takes place," he said, "it will create its own dynamism, which may lead subsequently to some understanding."

Mr. Allon said that in his current talks he did not think it was the time to enter into substantive negotiations involving maps and extent of withdrawal. The goal now, he said, was to establish negotiating procedures. He also said that Israel was "determined that the so-called Palestine Liberation Organization will never be a party to negotiations."

Ford Meets Allon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (NYT).—President Ford stressed to Mr. Allon "the seriousness" of the situation of the Middle East during an extended meeting late yesterday, the White House said.

Following an hour-and-40-minute session between Mr. Ford and Mr. Allon, the White House said that the President also "repeated his commitment" to assist Israel and the Arab nations to move toward a negotiated settlement.

Push Starts In Lisbon On Red Bid For Unions

LISBON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The military government called an emergency Cabinet meeting today aimed at pushing through a Communist-backed labor law that Socialist leaders said could decide the fate of democracy in Portugal.

The session opened at 5 p.m. after an unexplained two-hour delay at the last moment. Government sources said that they expected it to be a prolonged meeting that could last through the night.

The proposed law calls for the creation of a single labor confederation to control all of the country's unions. The Portuguese Socialist party said that this would effectively give the Communists control of the labor movement and make the April constituent assembly election a farce.

The Socialists and the left-center Portuguese Democratic party initially threatened to withdraw from the Cabinet over the issue. But they appeared to retreat from this position just before the Cabinet met.

In separate press conferences and interviews, the leaders of the two groups—the only non-Communist civilian parties represented in the government—said that they were still bitterly opposed to the move but stopped short of repeating that their ministers would resign over it.

Diplomatic sources said that the ruling Armed Forces Movement at least temporarily forestalled the confrontation by offering to exclude Communist proposals from a pending program to establish the country's economic future. But they said that this compromise deal could be defeated during the Cabinet meeting.

These sources said that, although the military has publicly maintained a unified front, the officers on the top 20-man council approved of the law only by a 11-9 vote in a closed session earlier this week.

This undercurrent of dissent within the Armed Forces Movement, coupled with the civilian opposition, has led some political sources to predict the possible fall of the government and a renewed struggle for power.

Red Cap Discouraged

Rumors that the combined opposition would be used by the Communists as a pretext for a coup also circulated in the capital. But diplomats discounted these reports as speculation.

Justice Minister Salgado Zenha and Foreign Minister Mario Soares led the Socialist attack against the law, calling it a Portuguese Communist party maneuver to bypass the ballot box in its drive to control the country.

"If the PCP [the Portuguese Communist party] does not pay the game of democracy honestly, it will be a great tragedy for the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



British soldiers resuming their stop-and-search routine in Belfast on Friday.

Party Congress Seen Near

Official Formerly in Disgrace Now 2d Only to Mao and Chou

PEKING, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who made a dramatic return to high office after being disgraced in the Cultural Revolution, has been promoted to vice-chairman of the Communist party. It was announced here tonight.

The official news agency said Mr. Teng's promotion was decided on during the second plenary session of the party's 10th Central Committee, held from Jan. 8 to 10 at an undisclosed place.

A communiqué issued by the agency said the session also discussed the preparatory work for the Fourth National People's Congress, China's highest legislative body, with has not met for more than 10 years.

The announcement indicated that the preparations for the long-awaited congress are virtually complete and the congress itself may be convened at any time, observers here said.

Mr. Teng's promotion puts him alongside Premier Chou En-lai and the four other vice-chairmen elected at the 10th Party Congress and just below Chairman Mao Tse-tung—meaning he is now the most senior man after the ailing Premier. He has a foot in both the party and governmental hierarchies, observers noted.

Road to Premiership

Some observers believe this advancement could clear the way for promotion to the premiership for the tough, stocky man from Szechwan Province. If Mr. Chou vacates the office he has held for more than 25 years.

The brief communiqué did not specify when the congress would meet. It said a draft revised text of the national constitution would be presented to the Congress—the first official revision of the constitution since 1954, observers noted.

The plenary session had also decided to submit reports on the revision of the constitution and on the work of the government, the communiqué added, plus lists of nominees for membership in the inner standing committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council, China's cabinet.

Groups of Chinese gathered around their radios in the capital to listen to the communiqué broadcast by Radio Peking, having been warned that a special announcement was to be made.

Meanwhile, troops and police sealed off the south and east sides of the Great Hall of the People in central Peking, where a large-scale meeting was in progress.

Score of buses were parked beside the huge building. Many of its chambers were brightly lit and several limousines reserved for the use of Chinese leaders drove up to the hall.

Some observers felt it unlikely



Teng Hsiao-ping

New Violence Marks End of Ulster Truce

BELFAST, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Sporadic violence returned to Northern Ireland today after the Irish Republican Army ended its cease-fire at midnight last night.

The IRA received a blow in Dublin, meanwhile, where the arrest of one of their veteran leaders was announced.

Police in the Irish Republic, who fear a spread of bloodshed to the south, said they picked up Joe O'Hagan last night, a few hours after the IRA said the truce would end at midnight.

Mr. O'Hagan, 52, a veteran republican, is believed to be a member of the IRA Army Council, the eight-man high command of the guerrillas.

Both he and another leader, Kevin Mallon, who was captured last week, escaped in 1973 from Dublin's Mountjoy Prison.

The second arrest so soon after Mr. Mallon's was regarded as an important psychological coup for the security forces, which launched operations on both sides of the Irish border after the truce ran out.

Two men, a soldier and a Catholic dairyman, were wounded in Northern Ireland as trouble started in the British province right on the stroke of midnight. A bomb was thrown at an army post and there were scattered exchanges of gunfire, but no major eruption of violence took place.

On the British mainland, expected to be a prime target as it was just before the truce, a nervous calm hung over the vulnerable cities. Police reported there had not yet been a renewal of bombings.

Appeals for Peace

Churchmen in Northern Ireland appealed to all sides to try to meet for talks. Dismayed by the collapse of the cease-fire, the church leaders—some of whom had talks with the guerrillas last night to the truce—gathered for an immediate discussion.

Meanwhile, the Irish Republic issued a statement declaring that the ending of the truce was "rejected and abhorred by the vast majority of the Irish people, north and south, Catholic and Protestant."

Dublin's three morning newspapers also laid out at the IRA for calling off the cease-fire after 35 days. "For God's sake," said the Irish Independent, "don't plunge our country back into the maelstrom of strife... Listen again to the peace-makers."

The IRA Army Council had said it was calling off the truce because of a "total lack of British response" to its peace proposals. It also accused British forces in Northern Ireland of not observing the cease-fire.

British Secretary of State for Northern Ireland Merlyn Rees this week released 25 internees from a prison camp near here, but about 510 suspects are still held without trial. The IRA had said it would release a "substantial number."

Inflation In Britain Was 19.1%, A Record

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Jan. 17 (NYT).—The government announced today that inflation in Britain ran at a rate of 19.1 per cent in 1974, a record for a 12-month period and up sharply from the previous record of 18.3 per cent for the year through November.

The sustained upward trend in the retail price index appeared to confirm estimates by a number of economists that the British inflation rate would climb into the area between 20 and 25 per cent during the coming year.

The year-end report on prices was issued at the end of a week in which several government officials appeared to adopt a tougher stance on interpreting the "social contract" under which the trade unions have agreed to moderate their wage demands.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson denied last night that any changes in the social contract were being considered but many businessmen are known to be dissatisfied with the lack of controls on union wage demands. At the same time, the public has grown increasingly uneasy about the high rate of inflation.

Further Increases

Further increases in the retail index are regarded as virtually certain at least through the first quarter of this year, reflecting the additional price increases that are known to be on the way. Gasoline prices, for example, have already moved up again.

The biggest factor in the December increases was the tripling of the value-added tax on gasoline that had been announced in the November budget. The increase in this tax—from 2 per cent to 23 per cent—added 0.5 per cent to the index by itself.

In a related development, the Bank of England reduced the minimum lending rate by a quarter-point—from 11.5 per cent to 11.25 per cent. The reduction was said to have resulted from reduced demand for borrowings and from the general downward trend in rates in other countries, including the United States.

The improvement in Britain's trade deficit in December, announced earlier this week, also was a factor in the bank's decision. The need to keep interest rates high to attract foreign investment diminished when rates in other countries are falling and when the trade position improves.

IMF to End Key Money Role of Gold

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP).—The International Monetary Fund and its 126 member nations agreed last night to abolish the official price of gold, thereby ending the central role of gold in the monetary system.

Subject to certain restrictions not yet defined but designed "to insure" that the role of gold will be steadily reduced—governments and central banks, whose gold, in effect, was frozen at the official price of \$42.22 an ounce, will be able to revalue their gold and use it any way they choose.

In a major series of decisions announced late last night, the IMF also:

- Approved and expanded IMF "oil facility," authorized to lend \$6.1 billion, and a "safety-net" lending operation in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, with authority to lend \$5 billion. Both are designed to minimize balance-of-payments problems caused by increased oil prices. The IMF facility, approved for one year, is the primary tool and the OECD mechanism, with a two-year life, is to be used only as a last resort.
- Increased IMF quotas by 32.5 per cent, to about \$41 billion, with the relative quotas or contributions of the oil-exporting nations doubled as a group, and the quotas of the industrial nations reduced. The collective share of developing nations other than the oil exporters will remain constant.
- Rejected again a "link" between development aid to poor countries and allocations of Special Drawing Rights, the new principal asset of the monetary system now that the central role of gold has been ended.
- Agreed to subsidize the normal 7-per-cent interest rate on about \$1.2 billion of the \$6.1 billion in the 1975 oil facility for the poorest nations borrowing from it.

The IMF's policy-making body, the Board of Governors, met in Washington for its 1975 annual meeting. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

India Dock Strike Holds Up Food

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17 (AP).—The Indian government threatened today to deploy army and navy troops to unload ritually needed food imports from cargo ships blocked by an illegal nationwide dockworkers' strike.

A spokesman for the Shipping and Transport Ministry said the 20-day-old strike was holding up 20 ships carrying food grains and 16 others with farm machinery.

The West Bengal State Food Ministry said military and other volunteers will go to work tomorrow to unload vessels in Calcutta harbor.

These labor-exporting countries have become dependent on the migrant system as a safety valve to relieve the pressure of their own chronic unemployment situations. Yugoslavia, for example, has long kept its dangerously high unemployment rate from becoming vulnerable by sending approximately a million workers—almost 30 per cent of its labor force—to find jobs abroad.

In October, Yugoslavia reported that roughly 100,000 of these workers had been forced to return home during the first eight months of 1974 because of layoffs and production cutbacks in the north.

The potential consequences for the other labor-exporting nations can be seen in the breakdown of how West Germany's foreign worker population is distributed. According to official figures released last month, foreigners currently employed in Germany include 593,000 Turks, 505,000 Yugoslavs, 410,000 Italians, 229,000 Greeks, 108,000 Spaniards and 83,000 Portuguese. The remaining 452,000 represent a broad assortment of other nationalities.

Bonn is fully aware of the problems that a big reduction would cause in these countries. Nevertheless, the Schmidt government, its standing with the voters eroded to the point where it is fighting for its political life, has decided that it cannot afford to fight the mounting irritation of many West Germans over the size of the foreign work force.

To achieve its goals, Bonn (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Bonn Plans to Slash Foreign Work Force by 500,000

By John M. Goshko

Officials Cite Domestic Anger as Jobless Rate Rises

BONN, Jan. 17 (WP).—In a move that seems certain to intensify the climate of economic uncertainty in Europe, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government is preparing plans to reduce drastically the ranks of the 2.4 million foreign workers in West Germany.

Government officials, faced with domestic unemployment of more than 1 million workers, say candidly that the cutbacks are being prompted by "internal political reasons." The aim, they admit, is to avoid a backlash by voters resentful of a large foreign work force at a time when so many West Germans are jobless.

Some top officials already are publicly sketching the outlines of how far the government plans to go.

Economic Development Minister Egon Bahr told a group of correspondents this week that the government would like to see 500,000 foreign workers go home. Finance Minister Hans Eppel has gone further, citing a figure of 1 million fewer foreigners as a desirable goal.

A cutback on that scale would almost certainly send ripples throughout the Continent. As Europe's largest employer of foreign labor, West Germany is the linchpin of the migrant worker system that played such an important role in Western Europe's phenomenal economic expansion during the 1960s and early 1970s.

Under this so-called "guest-worker" system, millions of persons from the poorer countries

flocked to the labor-hungry factories and public services in the Continent's northern half. In the last year, however, the growing threat of worldwide recession has caused fears about a new migration—one that would see the best countries send their foreign workers home en masse.

A move in that direction by West Germany, whose economy is still the strongest in Europe, would probably be the signal for the other employing countries to follow suit. Even if they did not, a big slash in West Germany's foreign work force would still be a very serious matter for those nations—Turkey, Greece, Spain, Portugal and Yugoslavia—from which most of the workers come.

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To achieve its goals, Bonn (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

3d Greek Ex-Aide Bars Testifying

ATHENS, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Former Deputy Premier Nicholas Makarezos today rejected charges of high treason and insurrection for his part in the April, 1967, military take-over.

Mr. Makarezos, the third of five junta leaders to appear before investigating magistrate George Voulas, said: "I will not reply to the charges because I do not want to cooperate with you in a trial of expediency."

Former President George Papadopoulos and Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattikas have also refused to make defensive statements before Mr. Voulas.

Phnom Penh Feels Pinch Of Red Drive

'Austerity' Plan Set As Supplies Dwindle

(Continued from Page 1)

plies from the outside world—virtually all of these supplies are provided by the United States. With no supplies having come up the Mekong since the insurgent offensive began on New Year's Day, Phnom Penh's stocks are steadily dwindling.

Fuel is already low. Rice has not become scarce yet—government sources say the Americans had brought more than a month's supply into the country before the offensive began—but a scarcity could develop in a week or so.

Neither the government nor officials of the U.S. Embassy are providing figures on the size of the stocks of vital goods—apparently to prevent nervousness or panic among the population.

Limited Airlift

Since the offensive began, the Americans have increased their supply flights into the country from Thailand. The flights are handled by a so-called civilian contractor using Air Force planes and "retired" U.S. Air Force pilots. But this limited airlift is carrying mostly military goods and can only supply a fraction of Phnom Penh's requirements, which include a daily rice requirement of 750 tons and a daily ammunition expenditure of at least 500 tons.

As a result, the Americans have a contingency plan, which they say will be used only "as last resort," under which the U.S. Air Force in Thailand would be used to run a major supply airlift to keep the Phnom Penh government from falling.

Saigon Counterattack

SAIGON, Jan. 17 (AP)—A 3,000-man South Vietnamese force, spearheaded by more than 50 armored vehicles, launched a counteroffensive along the Cambodian border today.

The operation is designed to block the North Vietnamese 5th Division from thrusting across the western Mekong Delta and capturing Kien Tuong Province, 500 miles west of Saigon, the commander of the force, said.

A South Vietnamese A-37 bomber and a helicopter were shot down supporting the drive 55 miles west of Saigon, field reports said.

Portugal Rift On Labor Law

(Continued from Page 1)

Portuguese people, Mr. Soares declared at a Socialist rally last night, "Liberty is not dead in this country and democracy with its freedoms will be maintained," he said.

Mr. Zinha today accused a Communist-controlled union in the state television network of blacking out opposition to the law while allowing full coverage to those in favor of it. He demanded a nationally televised debate to explain the implications of the confederation to the population.

The Democratic party urged the government to hold a national referendum on the issue rather than to decide it in the Cabinet.

Gierek Visit

LEBON, Jan. 17 (Reuters)—Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek paid a brief visit to Portugal today following visits to Washington and Cuba.

He had talks with a Portuguese delegation headed by President Francisco de Costa Gomes, Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves and other ministers.

Souvanha Presides At Cabinet Meeting

VIENTIANE, Jan. 17 (AP)—Premier Souvanha Phouma, 73, who suffered a serious heart attack exactly six months ago, presided over a four-hour Cabinet meeting in the royal capital of Luang Prabang yesterday and plans to return permanently to the administrative capital of Vientiane in a few weeks' time, a spokesman said.

Members of the 10-month-old Lao coalition government have been going to Luang Prabang twice a month for Cabinet meetings in recent months to allow the recuperating Premier to participate in their deliberations.

Tokyo Envoy to Paris

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (UPI)—The government today named Etsuo Kishihara, 60, to be ambassador to France. He has been envoy to South Vietnam and to international organizations in Geneva.



AT LAST—The happy combination of fresh snow and sunny weather has arrived at Swiss ski resorts as attested to by this statue of a bear in St. Moritz.

News Analysis

Paris Accord Loses Influence As Pace of Warfare Mounts

By David K. Shieler

SAIGON, Jan. 17 (NYT)—The Paris agreements appear to be exerting less influence on events in Vietnam than at any time since they were signed two years ago.

Although they led to the release of American prisoners and the withdrawal of American troops, the war they sought to end is being fought at a tempo comparable to that of the early years of American involvement. More South Vietnamese soldiers died in 1974 than in 1968, 1969 or 1970.

The agreements call for democratic liberties and open, peaceful political struggle between the two sides. But the Saigon government has continued to exclude Communists from any legal role in political life, even though such a role is mandated. The Communists, in a recent hardening of their position, have announced their refusal to negotiate with President Nguyen Van Thieu, calling instead for his overthrow, as they have in the past.

Far from tempering this propaganda war, the agreements have become increasingly an instrument of denunciation by both sides rather than a vehicle for compromise.

Diplomats Differ

Some foreign diplomats and Vietnamese officials are convinced that the agreements still impose a measure of military inhibition on the combatants, preventing the Communists, for example, from attacking Saigon. But others see the restraint eroding badly and some diplomats have even begun speaking of the Paris settlement as merely a historical fact, comparing it to the abortive Indochina accords reached in Geneva in 1954.

The seeds of the present violation of the Paris agreements were planted early.

The cease-fire of Jan. 23, 1973, was achieved in a period when the South Vietnamese armed forces were stronger than they had ever been, thanks in part to last-minute American efforts to send advanced aircraft and large quantities of modern weapons and ammunition before the deadline.

The purpose was to augment Saigon's stockpile so it would not suffer under the requirement that all supplies be held to one-for-one replacement of items destroyed, damaged, worn out or used up.

U.S. Encouragement

According to foreign military men and diplomats, the American program also encouraged the South Vietnamese to flex their muscles. "They did not want the cease-fire," a military attaché noted. "Morale was up. They had done well during '72. For their purposes the cease-fire should have come later."

But since the cease-fire the rapid growth of North Vietnamese military and supply capability in South Vietnam has alarmed the Saigon government.

Since the end of American bombing, the North Vietnamese have built an extensive network of good roads in South Vietnam and have turned the Ho Chi Minh trail in Laos, according to American intelligence reports, into a four-lane, gravel-surfaced highway.

They have enlarged and improved a dozen airfields—all former American bases—in the western mountains of South Vietnam. They have violated the Paris agreements by sending tanks, artillery, anti-aircraft guns, missiles and thousands of fresh soldiers south, raising their contingent, American officials estimate, from 160,000 at the time of the cease-fire to 230,000.

Some diplomats believe the infiltration was accomplished simply to give Hanoi a military option in case the Paris agreements failed to produce the anticipated political evolution. But Saigon saw the new troops and weapons as preparation for an offensive, so President Thieu advocated preemptive attacks.

On Oct. 15, 1973, the Viet Cong issued an order that is now seen as a turning point in the post-cessate-war. It directed Communist units to "fight back at the Saigon administration as long as it has not discontinued its war acts, any place and in appropriate forms and forces, thus compelling the opponent to strictly implement the Paris agreement on Vietnam."

As the Communists began to step up attacks and jockey for position and as cuts in American military aid began to have their effect, the South Vietnamese forces started on a long slide downward.

Recent Defeats

In the last seven or eight months, government units have been outflanked and outmaneuvered, pushed out of newly controlled areas and drawn into costly battles. Since May, the Communists have overrun 11 district capitals, six of them in December.

The province capital of Phuoc Binh, an isolated town 75 miles north of Saigon, fell early in January to persistent assault by North Vietnamese troops, tanks and artillery, making it the first such capital to be lost since Quang Tri, on May 1, 1972.

Now there is a pervasive feeling that the balance of military power is tipping toward the Communists.

"At no point in I don't know how many years have they been so very strong, so very mobile," a well-placed South Vietnamese Army officer remarked. "The reverse is true with us. We are weaker and less mobile than before. They are in a position to attack anywhere. At no point in the history of the war has the prospect of defeat looked so real."

Russia Recalls Envoy to U.S. For Major Review of Policy

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But he added that "should it herald a period of intensified pressure, the United States would resist with great determination and as a united people."

Wednesday night, in a televised interview, Mr. Kissinger said that as the result of the trade problems, "I think détente has had a setback."

But he said that the "imperative" of preventing a nuclear war, "which, in turn, requires political understanding, will enable us to move forward again and we will immediately begin consultations with the Congress on how the legislative and executive branches cooperate in implementing this."

The interview was taped Wednesday morning, before Mr. Kissinger's dinner with Mr. Dobrynin.

More Peaceful Europe

Asked what the United States has gained from détente, besides nuclear peace, Mr. Kissinger cited the situation in Europe, which he said "is more peaceful than it has ever been."

"In all parts of the world, except the Middle East, the United States and the Soviet Union have pursued substantially compatible and in some cases cooperative policies," he added.

Questioned about his recent statement that the United States might consider using force if the industrialized world were being strangled by the oil producers, Mr. Kissinger said that "the only contingency to which I addressed myself was an absolutely hypothetical case in which the actual strangulation of the entire industrialized world was being at-

Europe Reds Criticize U.S. On Mideast

'Military Adventure' Is Seen Developing

PARIS, Jan. 17 (NYT)—Twenty West European Communist parties issued a declaration yesterday calling on Europeans to "block the military adventure planned by the U.S. in the Middle East" and to prevent Western Europe from becoming "a region of the American empire."

The statement was issued here by the French party and by each of the others.

According to the French Communists, the only Western European party that failed to sign the declaration was that of the Netherlands, "which has not yet made its decision."

The communiqué itself repeated familiar Communist appeals against "imperialism and capitalism" and "imperialist wars" and stated that the United States was using the oil crisis to extend its economic and financial influence in Western Europe.

The coordination of Western European Communist parties, as a group without Eastern participation, reflected a new and possibly significant development.

The Western European parties met in Brussels a year ago and since then have gradually organized cooperative action in several fields. They held a working conference on food in Rome and plan conferences on agriculture, the status of women and the automobile industry in various European capitals this year.

The parties listed as signatories to the declaration yesterday were: West Germany, Austria, Belgium, West Berlin, Cyprus, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

The separate listing of West Germany and West Berlin took account of the Basic German contention that the two are not legally linked.

Bonn to Slash Labor Force

(Continued from Page 1)

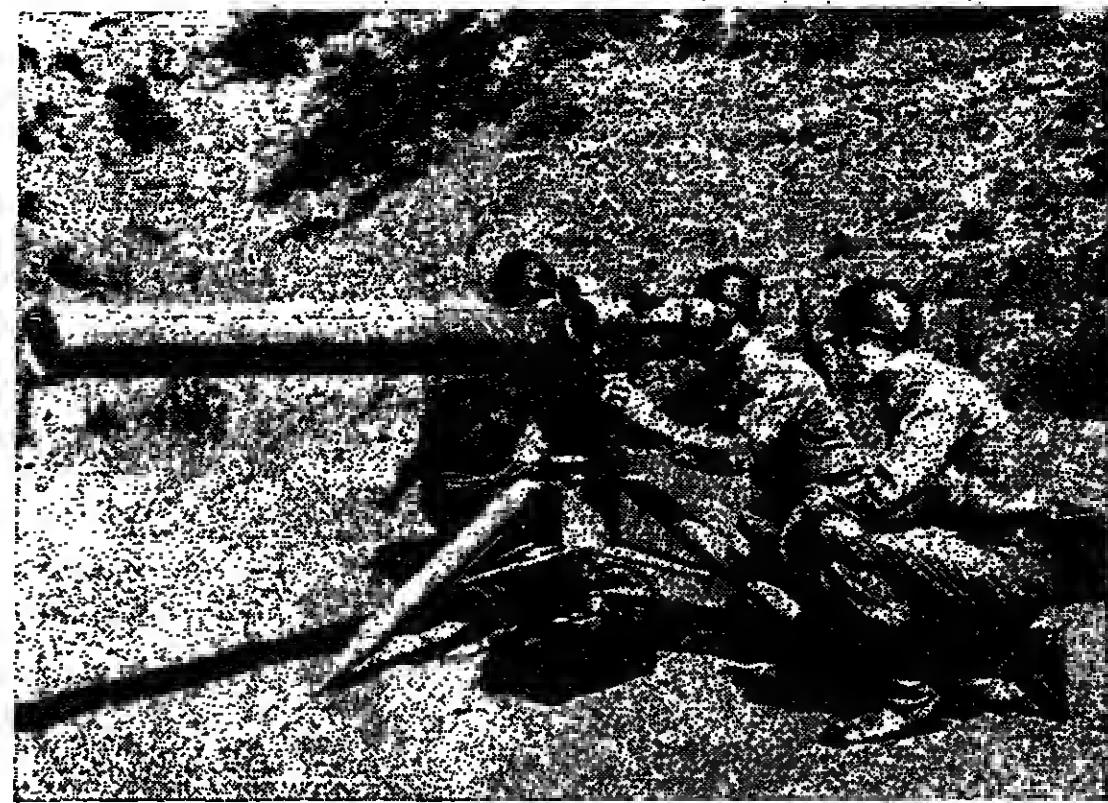
seems prepared to take a harsh line in persuading the foreigners to leave. Although this is publicly denied by government officials, the measures being readied represent a distinct break with long-standing policies which specifically said that foreign workers, to the maximum extent possible, should be afforded equal treatment with West Germans.

These measures will include the following provisions:

- Unemployed West Germans will be given preference over jobless foreigners for any vacancies that occur.
- Foreign workers, who are unemployed but continue to live in Germany, will be required to accept jobs at lower salaries than those previously offered or that pay less than their unemployment compensation.
- Unemployed foreigners, who are offered new positions by the Federal Employment Office and who refuse two such offers, will have their unemployment compensation cut off.

There is a big question about whether a reduction of foreign workers will really have any significant effect in reducing West German unemployment. Most of the migrants are employed in the dirty, menial jobs that the West Germans have come to regard as beneath them and almost all West German workers would prefer to receive unemployment compensation rather than become dishwashers or garbage collectors.

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A TOW anti-tank missile; the United States has recently supplied some to Lebanon.

Other Arms Also Sought

U.S. Begins to Supply Beirut Advanced Anti-Tank Missiles

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, Jan. 17 (WP)—The United States is supplying highly sophisticated anti-tank missiles to Lebanon for the first time and has been asked by the Lebanese government for an urgent shipment of rapid-fire anti-aircraft guns to counter Israeli air raids.

Lebanon's purchase of tube-launched, optically-tracked, wire-guided (TOW) anti-tank missiles reflects both the growing concern here over escalating Israeli ground attacks and American willingness to supply advanced weapons systems to Arab countries.

A handful of TOW launchers and a supply of missiles have already arrived here and a few Lebanese soldiers are being trained outside Lebanon by American forces to use them, according to government sources.

In Washington, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen today, confirmed reports that the United States has shipped about 20 TOW anti-tank missiles and launchers to Lebanon, UPI reported.

In another development, the State Department has recommended that Jordan be supplied Hawk ground-to-air missiles for the first time, according to a highly reliable source. But senior Jordanian and American officials in Amman deny that any agreement has been signed.

Air-Defense System

The Hawk, which Israel possesses, would be the heart of the air-defense system that King Hussein says Jordan needs before it can contemplate joining an Arab offensive against Israel. But it is still not clear if Jordan has enough funds and American military grants to be able to afford the Hawk, the cost of which it has found prohibitive in the past.

The United States also concluded recently major arms deals with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The Saudis have signed contracts for more than \$1.5 billion in military equipment and training. Kuwait is to buy \$200 million in Skyhawk fighters and a network of Hawk missiles.

By comparison, U.S. military equipment aid to Israel for fiscal 1974 is put at \$2.1 billion. Last year, Jordan became the first Arab country to receive the TOW, which fires a high-explosive armor-piercing warhead, guided to its target by an electronic computer system that transmits steering commands through wires attached to the missile.

Delays Possible

Israel obtained the TOW only during the October 1973 war with Egypt and Syria. Large deliveries to Israel and Iran in the last year have sharply reduced U.S. stocks and may cause delays in the delivery of the 50 to 60 launchers the Lebanese are believed to be seeking under military credits granted by the United States.

Lebanon has been granted American arms credits for the last two years but government indecision on which weapons to buy and the military's concern over Israeli retaliation for a military buildup here have kept the credits from being used, diplomatic sources report.

In the last four years, Israel had a fairly free hand in its attacks on Lebanon, whose 15,000-man army and small air force have been largely unable and unwilling to take on the larger, better-armed Israeli force.

The growing pace of Israeli air attacks and ground strikes into southern Lebanon is pushing Lebanon to more decisive military moves, even at the risk of escalating the conflict, which centers on the presence of Palestinian guerrilla forces in Lebanon, diplomatic report.

Urgent Request

President Suleiman Franjeh's moderate government, which runs the risk of being totally discredited unless it responds to the

S. Korean Buddhists

SEOUL, Jan. 17 (AP)—Buddhists here won a long effort to make Buddha's birthday a public holiday. The government announced that starting this year April 8 on the lunar calendar would be a national holiday.

Protests Mar Beginning of Cyprus Talks

Greek Cypriot Killed In Anti-British March

By Steven V. Roberts

NICOSSIA, Jan. 17 (NYT)—Substantive political talks began today on the future of Cyprus but a violent protest that resulted in the death of an 18-year-old ethnic Greek showed that the issue dividing this turbulent island remains intricate and explosive.

After months of uncertain ethnic Greek and Turkish negotiations finally got down to specific issues. In a morning session at the Ledra Palace hotel, the dismissed the status of the international airport, a vital link in the country's economy that has been closed since the Turkish invasion in July.

Meanwhile, hundreds of Greek Cypriots marched on the British base at Episkopi. They were protesting London's decision allow Turkey to move about 10,000 Turkish-Cypriot refugees who fled to the base for safe during the war.

Convoy Attacked

According to United Nations sources, the marchers attacked small UN convoys that were approaching the base, broke windows of the lead vehicle and tried to set it afire. In the ensuing confusion, one of the vehicles tried to cross a street, ran over a car and killed a 18-year-old Greek Cypriot.

The youth, Panikos Dimitriou, a native of Agios Maron, a village near Famagusta, had been forced from home during the fighting and was living as a refugee in Limassol.

The demonstrators also threw stones and bricks at British troops, injuring two. They eventually dispersed with tear and water hoses, but more demonstrations are expected tomorrow, when the first planned ethnic Turkish refugees is expected to leave the base.

London has been hoping the Turks would make a return gesture and allow ethnic Greek refugees to return home. This morning, however, the Turkish-Cypriot leader said the British move might "open a new road" toward peace.

The political talks are being held between Mr. Denktash, a Greek Cypriot, and Mr. Glafkos Clerides, the ethnic Greek representative, who is speaker of the Cypriot Assembly. The two have been discussing humanitarian issues all fall and agreed to other substantive negotiations after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met in Brussels last month with the foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey.

Complex Problem

The initial session Tuesday spent on preliminaries. The substantive question on agenda, the airport, demonstrates the complexity of the Cypriot problem.

Now occupied by UN troops, the airport is surrounded by Turkish and Greek soldiers. According to diplomatic sources, the UN has proposed that any admission of ethnic groups—a solution of the Turkish assertion they are equal partners in Cypriot state. The Greeks that any admission should be for the population distribution of Greeks for every Turk.

The British decision to let the Turkish Cypriots has infuriated many ethnic Greeks, as London had insisted for months that the refugees were a political question that had to be set by talks between the two communities.

Then, complain the Greeks, British moved in to Turkish sure just at the moment when the talks were beginning.

First Planesland

ANKARA, Jan. 17 (Reuters)—The first plane load of Turkish Cypriot refugees to be evacuated from the British base of Akrotiri will arrive in Ankara tomorrow, the governor of the town said today.

The governor said a total of three flights would land about 8,000 Turkish Cypriot refugees at Ankara tomorrow. He said the operation would be completed within 10 days.


Manila Sets Vote On Martial-Law Rule on Feb. 27

MANILA, Jan. 17 (AP)—President Ferdinand Marcos said today that he will hold a national referendum Feb. 27 on continuing martial-law rule.

He also said that questioning the form of a government in the greater Manila area and the succession of officials in the rest of the country will be asked in the same referendum.

Mr. Marcos made the statements in a nationwide radio television broadcast during which he signed the decree authorizing the referendum. He also signed another decree guaranteeing debate and popular assembly on the referendum issues at least three weeks before election day.

Mr. Marcos did not say when the referendum also will be held in some provinces in the south Philippines, where Muslim rebels have reportedly increased their guerrilla activities.



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Penalizes U.S., Capital

200 War Foes Are Awarded \$2 Million for Arrests in '71

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—A U.S. District Court jury yesterday awarded about \$2 million in damages to each of 200 persons who were arrested during anti-war demonstrations in the steps of the U.S. Capitol. The \$2-million verdict was given by a jury of 12 members, the largest amount ever in a U.S. civil suit in no large corporations were named.

The jury ordered the District of Columbia government, former Metropolitan Police Chief Jerry Wilson and Capitol Police Chief James Powell to pay various portions of the damages for the violation of the arrested persons' constitutional rights, false arrests, false imprisonment and malicious prosecution.

The district government had insisted previously that it would pay former Chief Wilson's share of any damage award and the federal government has indicated that the award would help to "avoid a repetition of similar occurrences in the future."

Attorney Warren Kaplan, who tried the case for the American Civil Liberties Union, praised the jury verdict, saying that he hoped that the award would help to "avoid a repetition of similar occurrences in the future."

More than 12,000 persons were arrested that week but only a handful were prosecuted and convicted after almost all of the arrests were ruled illegal by the courts.

The 1200 who were arrested on May 5, 1971, during a week of protests that have been collectively called the "Mayday" demonstrations.

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The 1200 who were arrested on May 5, 1971, during a week of protests that have been collectively called the "Mayday" demonstrations.

Death Toll Up Crashes of S. Airlines

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—

More persons died in accidents involving U.S. airlines last year in any year since 1960, the National Transportation Safety Board reported yesterday.

There were 497 fatalities last compared with 227 lives lost in 1972. Although the same number of accidents, nine were reported in both years, the NTSB said a total of 499 airline deaths occurred in 1972.

The NTSB chairman, John P. ... said that flight cutbacks caused by energy problems and consequent higher passenger on each plane may have had a part in boosting the toll.

The NTSB report said that 11 of the 15 fatal accidents occurred in five crashes.

Pan American World Airways crashed at Pago Pago, American Airlines killed 96 persons in a Sam Houston, Texas, crash, a Trans World Airlines crash off the coast of ... killed 88; a TWA crash at ... killed 92; and an Eastern Airlines ... at Charlotte, N.C., was ...

Infant Strangled

One of the fatal accidents involved the strangulation of a 2-year-old boy by his mother.

... in contrast to the higher death toll in 1972, the ... showed a decrease in the number of fatal accidents and the number of deaths.

... accidents involving ... from 722 in 1972 to 653 last year, and deaths declined from 1,290, the lowest since ...

\$25-Million Suit

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—

A federal court judge yesterday ordered a \$25-million suit against the ... of the ... Co., charging negligence in the TWA crash in the Ionian near Greece that killed all aboard, including his son and ...

... jet crashed on Sept. 3 ... a bomb exploded on board, ... findings of the National Transportation Safety Board.

... suit, filed yesterday on ... of Theodore Pallas who ... the ... Co., contended that ... knew that sabotage was ... and present danger on this ... but that baggage was not ...

... Pallas's lawyer also asked ... to permit a class-action ... which would seek \$5 million ... of the 79 passengers on ...

Antagon Asks Bonn to Enter Competition to Develop Tank

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The consternation of the U.S. Defense Department invited West Germany to develop a new main battle tank for the United States.

The Defense Department's proposal, West Germany's ... tank would compete ... the main battle tanks developed for the U.S. Army General Motors Corp. and ...

... States and West Germany ... settle on the winner, as ... common tank for the 1980s ...

... the proposed ... is similar to the ... effort to prevail upon the ... allies to buy the new ... fighter plane, ... developed by General ...

... the U.S. Air Force. As ... of the fighter plane, ... tank could run up to \$15 ... or \$20 billion.

... Defense Department ... that the military forces ... save money and increase ... effectiveness if the United ... and its European allies ... consolidate research and ...

One-Third Increase

Secretary James Schlesinger estimated that a new ... this week that the NATO



SURVIVOR—Rep. Wayne Hays (left) of Ohio held on to the chairmanship of the House Administration Committee despite the Democratic party's Steering Committee recommendation an organization that he be dumped in favor of Rep. Frank Thompson (right) of New Jersey.

News Analysis

U.S. House Awaits Reaction After Democrats' Revolution

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (NYT)—The tapestry that adorns the gallery walls of the House of Representatives bears two symbols of independence—the American Liberty Bell and the Phrygian cap of the French Revolution. In that chamber yesterday, Democrats carried out the most startling upheaval in the House since the ouster 65 years ago of a tyrannical speaker, Joseph Cannon.

In moves marking the end of automatic House autonomy, a majority of the 291 Democrats voted to depose the chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Rep. W.R. Poage of Texas, and the head of the Armed Services Committee, Rep. Edward Hebert of Louisiana.

The Democratic Caucus then refused, at least temporarily, to follow a leadership decision to unseat the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, Rep. Wright Patman of Texas, and of the House Administration Committee, Rep. Wayne Hays of Ohio.

But Rep. Patman, at least, may still be unbothered by Rep. Henry Reuss of Wisconsin, when the caucus meets Wednesday.

Contests Settled

However the remaining chairmanship contests are settled, a majority of the Democrats have served notice that their leaders will be held accountable for the exercise of Democratic power. No less an authority on the House than President Ford was described as shocked by the revolt against the House elders.

"This will affect the whole way committees function," Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., said. "Chairmen will recognize they are not serving by divine right but as elected representatives of the caucus."

It was a stunning achievement for the 75 new House Democrats, who did not originate the assault on the seniority system but came here pledged to carry it out and provided the majority to do so.

Elected in a post-Watergate atmosphere on platforms that almost invariably called for institutional reform, the freshmen organized a caucus and made it clear that they felt they owed their allegiance not to the House but to their home constituencies. At one of their early meetings, they discussed whether to vote, as a bloc, against all the incumbent chairmen.

But Rep. James Scheuer, D-N.Y., who returned to the House after serving there from 1965 through 1972, persuaded them that it would be more logical and feasible to challenge individual chairmen on the basis of their records.

U.S. Jury Indicts Ex-Gov. Hall in Oklahoma Bribe

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 17 (AP)—David Hall, whose term as governor ended Monday, was indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury on charges that he sought a \$500,000 bribe to influence the investment of \$10 million in state retirement funds.

The four-count indictment alleged that Mr. Hall offered to split the bribe with Secretary of State John Rogers, who reported the alleged offer to the authorities.

Mr. Hall, who earned \$35,000 annually during his 1969-72 term as governor, was released today on \$25,000 bond after posting one-tenth of that amount as a deposit. A U.S. district judge will on Monday set an arraignment date after getting a jury report on other pending cases.

The Democratic politician was charged along with W.W. Taylor and Kevin Mooney, two Texans who are officials of Guaranteed Investors Corp. The grand jury said that the three men had agreed that Mr. Taylor and Mr. Mooney would pay Mr. Hall \$500,000 to persuade trustees of the state retirement system to invest \$10 million with the Texans' investment corporation.

Mr. Rogers, chairman of the retirement fund board, reportedly recorded several conversations with the three men. He testified before the federal panel about the alleged bribe offer for 90 minutes yesterday.

U.S. Bandleader Gets Six Months For Tax Fraud

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—

Bandleader Skitch Henderson received a six-month prison sentence today for filing false income tax statements. He also was fined \$10,000 in Manhattan Federal Court.

Henderson, 54, remained free pending appeal of his conviction, involving a donation of music to the University of Wisconsin.

Judge Edward Weinfeld declared that Henderson's trial in December produced clear evidence that the former conductor for NBC's "Tonight" show knowingly made false statements about the date of the donation and in claiming it was worth \$350,000 "when he knew that the gift was almost worthless."

Defense lawyer Louis Bender argued that Henderson's trouble began in 1969 when he hired a new accountant and that Henderson "had no knowledge" of a new tax reform that outlawed the kind of deduction he claimed.

Citing 'Numerous' Signs of Domestic Work Sen. Baker Asks Probe of 5 CIA Activities

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (NYT)—Sen. Howard Baker Jr. said yesterday that an investigation he made into any Central Intelligence Agency involvement in the Watergate affair disclosed that the agency had compiled dossiers on a former Senate aide and a New York private investigator, and "these were but two of the numerous indications that the CIA has engaged in widespread domestic activity."

In a telephone interview at his home in Huntsville, Tenn., Sen. Baker said his investigation had found that the agency had dossiers on Bernard Fensterwald, a Washington lawyer and former aide to the late Sen. Edward Long, D-Mo., and on Arthur Woolston-Smith, an officer of a New York City firm that conducts investigations and is a consultant on industrial security.

A report released Wednesday by CIA Director William Colby acknowledged that the agency had kept files on several members of Congress and numerous dossiers on American citizens, files collected both in domestic spying operations and through agency employment checks.

Abrupt Close

Sen. Baker said that his inquiry, brought to an abrupt close by the demise last year of his Senate Watergate committee, of which he was vice-chairman, had uncovered five areas of CIA activity that require further investigation by a bipartisan select congressional committee or some form of permanent intelligence oversight committee.

Both Mr. Fensterwald and Mr. Woolston-Smith said they had no knowledge that the CIA had maintained dossiers on them.

Mr. Woolston-Smith, a New Zealander who said his concern had done intelligence work for the U.S. Navy, said that he had warned the Democrats in April, 1972, that they might be the subjects of a sophisticated electronic surveillance plot.

Mr. Fensterwald speculated that might have come under CIA scrutiny when he was working for Sen. Long's investigation of wiretapping and bugging in the mid-1960s.

"We were getting into CIA wiretapping, pushing the Freedom of Information Act and investigating a U.S. government plot to assassinate Fidel Castro, and any one of these things could have attracted their attention," Mr. Fensterwald said.

Sen. Baker said the CIA may have opened and maintained a file on Mr. Woolston-Smith as a foreign national involved in intelligence work, but he said Congress should look deeper into the fact that there was a dossier on Mr. Fensterwald.

"We had no indication from the CIA that Fensterwald had been involved in any foreign intelligence," he said.

Five Probe Areas

The five areas of CIA operations that the senator said require further congressional investigation were:

• Destruction of tapes and documents. On Jan. 24, 1973, Richard Helms, then CIA director, ordered the destruction of tapes of his office and telephone conversations dating over several years. Mr. Helms later testified that the tapes had contained no Watergate material, which the Senate had asked the CIA to return.

• The domestic role of Eugene Martinez, a Watergate burglar, who at the time of the June, 1972, break-in was receiving a \$12,000-a-month salary as a CIA operative in Miami. Sen. Baker said that the CIA had withheld, during his probe, many documents concerning Martinez's activities.

• CIA support for Howard Hunt Jr., another Watergate burglar. Sen. Baker said that in addition to providing Hunt, a retired CIA agent, with equipment, the agency had referred to Mr. Helms for CIA personnel who might be willing to become involved in espionage operations.

• Covert domestic agents. Sen. Baker said that "far more must be learned" about the CIA's hiring of secret agents in the United States.

• CIA fronts and proprietary



Sen. Howard Baker

domestic activities, an aide to Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., said today.

Mr. Helms is scheduled to appear before the panel next week to explain his statement to the committee in 1973 that he had no knowledge of any CIA effort to gather information on the anti-war movement in the United States.

Yesterday, Mr. Helms, now ambassador to Iran, told the Senate Armed Services Committee that the CIA analyzed information on American radical groups during the 1960s in response to "the express concern of the President" that there was a foreign influence behind domestic disturbances.

Probe Aide Sworn In

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Attorney David Belin of Des Moines, Iowa, was sworn in yesterday as executive director of the presidential commission studying domestic activities of the CIA. The oath was administered by Vice President Rockefeller, the commission chairman, and both men reaffirmed the panel's intent to refer any evidence of individual wrongdoing to the Justice Department.

Mr. Belin's appointment was announced by President Ford only hours earlier. The constitutional law specialist, 46, was counsel to the commission that investigated the 1963 assassination of President John Kennedy.

New Quiz for Helms

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee intends to confront former CIA director Helms with apparent inconsistencies in his statements regarding the CIA's

71 SENATORS URGE SUPPORT OF ISRAEL and REJECTION OF THE PLO

A Letter to President Ford

December 9, 1974

Dear Mr. President:

In writing to you about recent developments in the Middle East, we wish to reaffirm the commitment to the survival and integrity of the State of Israel that has been the bipartisan basis of American policy over 26 years and under five administrations.

We believe that the prominence of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the Rabat conference and at the United Nations General Assembly poses a direct threat to American foreign policy which must be met vigorously and promptly. Mr. Arafat's own statements from the rostrum of the United Nations strip away any illusions about the values and mentality which dominate the PLO. His espousal of terrorism and his repeated calls for the destruction of Israel as a Jewish homeland must be resolutely opposed by the United States in order to make progress toward a genuine peace in the Middle East.

We are deeply disturbed by the United Nations vote to give recognition to the PLO and by the spectacle of Western cynicism, apathy and disunity. The action of the General Assembly to limit Israel's right to reply is a serious departure from the original principles of the United Nations. Moreover, the decision by UNESCO to withhold assistance to Israel is a shameful example of the transformation of that international humanitarian organization into a political weapon.

These recent events dramatize the need for the United States to take the lead in organizing our friends and allies to resist political and economic blackmail in the future. We do not believe that a policy of appeasement will be any more successful now than it proved to be in Europe in the 1930s because we confront an appetite which grows on what it is fed.

We therefore urge you to initiate a comprehensive and coordinated diplomatic response that will unite our friends and allies in meeting these new challenges to peace in the Middle East.

We urge that you reiterate our nation's long-standing commitment to Israel's security by a policy of continued military supplies, and diplomatic and economic support. In doing so, you will be acting in the best interests of the United States and with the support of the Congress and the American people.

Respectfully yours,

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| James S. Allen (D-Ala.) | Mike Gravel (D-Alaska) | Bob Packwood (D-Ore.) |
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Soviet Trade Fiasco

From the Soviet Union's repudiation of the trade-emigration compromise negotiated by Secretary Kissinger with Moscow and Senate leaders, the country should learn some important lessons.

The first is that a superpower cannot be pushed around by a senator, even a superpower's senator. Sen. Jackson's amendment to the Trade Bill undoubtedly helped Mr. Kissinger obtain, by quiet diplomacy, a huge increase in Jewish emigration to about 35,000 in 1975. But by dragging out the issue for two years and insisting on public "assurances" from Moscow—against the State Department's strong advice—Mr. Jackson overplayed his hand and, as President Ford has noted, helped to achieve results quite the opposite from those he intended.

The second lesson is that the congressional role in overseeing the administration's foreign policy is that of advice and consent, not taking negotiations into senatorial hands or tying the hands of the officially designated negotiators. The Stevenson Amendment limiting Export-Import Bank credits to the Soviet Union to the insignificant sum of \$800 million over four years undoubtedly grew out of the atmosphere of "victory over Moscow" that Sen. Jackson created, but it carried the error a disastrous last step.

Instead of permitting the President to relax the restrictions when convinced that Soviet-American relations and the future of détente would benefit, the final version of the amendment adopted by the Senate required further congressional approval for each credit increase over the ceiling. This clearly was the straw that broke the Soviet camel's back.

The third lesson is that détente is still too fragile a thing to carry the kind of load some Americans seek to put on it. It has been evident since 1971 that the basic transaction in the new Soviet-American relationship has been a Soviet offer of détente to obtain Western technology and credits and an American offer of trade and credits to obtain détente. All elements of détente, including strategic arms control, the Middle East, Vietnam, and progress in human rights, such as Jewish emigration, are unavoidably

linked to trade and credits. One is not politically possible without the other.

But the linkage must be flexible, rather than rigid, and the quid pro quo in trade and credits must be there in sizable amount. The Senate repudiated the Kissinger compromise when it passed the Stevenson Amendment. The tragedy is that Moscow could not wait for the Ford administration, in the current session of Congress, to try to reverse it.

The fourth lesson is that the Stevenson Amendment must be quickly reversed because it not only shackles the administration's efforts on the emigration issue but on all negotiations to assure a peaceful world.

Trade can continue to expand despite the failure of the trade pact. The Soviet Union's hard currency earnings abroad have been increased by the rise in oil, gas and mineral prices and Moscow is in less need of credits for short and even medium-term purposes. But some long-term projects, each of which would have to be weighed on its merits, will be unable to go forward until long-term credit facilities are created.

Emigration undoubtedly will continue to be linked to trade and détente, as from the beginning. The Soviet Union demonstrated a refusal to be pressured by reducing emigration to 20,000 last year and it continues to drop. A turnaround will depend on the whole state of Soviet-American relations.

A dangerous period has opened. Far more than trade and emigration is involved. In the Mideast peace negotiations, the Soviet view has never been identical with that of the United States, except on the determination to avoid a nuclear confrontation. If the prospects for détente continue to dwindle, the chances for a moderate Soviet policy in the Mideast may dwindle with it.

There is less danger of a breakdown in arms control negotiations. Here both countries have identical interests. But in other fields, such as mutual force reductions in Europe and efforts to resume peace negotiations in Vietnam, as well as the Middle East, hope for a more peaceful world will ride on the administration's new efforts to revise congressional trade and credit restrictions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sunrise for Angola?

Portugal and the three Angolan liberation movements have charted an orderly and democratic path that promises to lead the rich African territory to independence on Nov. 11. If the three groups can keep to their agreement and then manage to compete peacefully within a democratic frame, their example would be certain to have profound impact on developments in Rhodesia and South Africa, the only remaining bastions of white minority rule on the continent.

It will not be easy. For years the front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (Unita) have fought each other as fiercely as they fought the Portuguese. Their differences are ethnic and regional as well as ideological; and the rivalry between MPLA and FNLA has some relationship to the Sino-Soviet cold war.

Yet, great progress in healing wounds has been made in recent weeks, with sensitive diplomatic efforts by Dr. Jonas Savimbi of Unita and ministers of Portugal's revolutionary government, aided by a timely boost from President Kenyatta of Kenya.

Angolan independence will signal the final liquidation of Portugal's once-mighty empire. For 500 years the Portuguese professed undying faith in their imperial mission. Yet, after an authoritarian regime was overthrown last April by army officers fed up with endless African wars, a new government adjusted to the tides of change with astonishing speed.

When India's army seized the Portuguese enclave of Goa in 1961, Portugal plunged into mourning. The windup of empire in November will be accompanied instead by manifestations of joy and relief as the end of the colonial era promises the beginning of peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An Un-American Body

The new winds blowing through the House have finally swept away that aging relic of an ugly past, the House Internal Security Committee. Established in 1950 as the select committee to investigate Communist propaganda, it reached its heyday in the 1940s and 1950s as the House Un-American Activities Committee, serving as a platform for such proponents of an American orthodoxy as Martin Dies, Richard Nixon and J. Parnell Thomas. Between 1945 and 1969 it received more than \$6.5 million in funds and managed to produce only one major piece of legislation.

But the committee should not be judged on its legislative accomplishments, for it specialized in conducting investigations and destroying careers. It conducted vindictive investigations of the movie industry, the labor movement and of federal employees and college staffs.

Last month, the Democratic Caucus refused to assign any members to it, other than the chairman, and this week the House buried it. Its epitaph was written years ago by Harry Truman when he called it "The most un-American thing in America."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S.-Soviet Trade Pact

Will the breakup caused by Moscow [canceling the U.S. trade pact] be a chance for Europe? Will the Europeans derive advantages from this confrontation between the Big Two? The time when Washington is eliminating the cracks which the oil crisis had caused on the Western side is a difficult one. Yet it is propitious. The insistence

with which China advises the Europeans to remain on the Americans' side does not preclude the belief that the Soviet Union might turn toward Western Europe. Former Chancellor Willy Brandt is already expected to be given a sumptuous reception in Moscow in the near future. French business circles consider that Moscow might increase its exports of raw materials and energy.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

LONDON—The morning papers are urging the necessity of sending still more reinforcements to South Africa. "The Englishman," says the Daily Mail, "has lived from his childhood up upon such fictions as that a single British soldier is equal to any two or three enemies." The Poets have dispelled that illusion. Their fighting qualities and their mobility are outstanding and they have the advantage of fighting (well) on the defensive in their own country.

Fifty Years Ago

WASHINGTON—The days of the "old sleuth" are over so far as the present administration of the U.S. Department of Justice is concerned. The old-time detective, the man of "shadows" and "frame-ups" and "get the goods in any way you can" is a thing of the past. There is a new order. The new approach will be a scientific one that will compile evidence against a culprit that will stand in any court of law. The director of the new agency is a young lawyer named John Edgar Hoover.



'You Say You Feel Insecure—Lots of People Feel Insecure.'

The Imbalance of Error

By C. L. Sulzberger

GENEVA—In the days of John Foster Dulles, the original brinkman, a certain stability was granted to a frightened world by implicit acceptance of that new geopolitical concept, a balance of terror.

Although the United States was still unchallenged as paramount military power, enough warheads and delivery systems were already possessed by the superstates to insure total human suicide if war escaped control.

The balance of terror that continued into the 1970s was based on one logical assumption—that no nuclear-armed nation would make the fatal error of pushing the big button and killing itself in the name of victory. But the era of that somber logic may be vanishing. We are threatened by much doom and little judgment in all quarters.

Hussein Warns

Jordan's King Hussein warns the Middle East is heading for "a fresh disaster." Pretoria's official organ fears all Southern Africa may "be plunged into a bloody conflict between white and black." The Viet Cong provisional government denounces a U.S. demand that it obey the 1973 Paris peace accord, and armed conflict is spreading again in Indochina.

The great Soviet-American détente could prove to have been shipwrecked on the U.S. trade bill clause guaranteeing emigration of Russian Jews. At the same time Brezhnev is physically ill and fighting for his political life.

This has thrown the Middle East into a frenzy since Brezhnev canceled his proposed trip. Israeli forces are pounding out daily object lessons in Lebanon. Palestine guerrillas have shot up the plane of one of their best friends, Yugoslavia, on the airport of another, France.

The price of oil has now risen almost sixfold and the United States is warning so often it might have to occupy some petroleum states that the world speculates Washington "doth protest too much."

This skepticism is enhanced by the apparently deliberate toughness of the American view. President Ford and his two strongman ministers, Kissinger and Schlesinger, have gone out of their way to play anagrams in public on the kind of force the United States might have to use in the Middle East.

The nuclear carrier Enterprise, famed for its Indian Ocean demonstration in 1971, is again on the prow—in the same waters. A U.S. naval squadron wiggled around the only Persian Gulf late last year. The carrier Midway is suddenly at sea amid more unexplained but announced U.S. fleet movement than in years.

This has, nevertheless, produced relatively gentle reactions from quarters which usually like kicking U.S. admirals. The Egyptians don't seem put out about American approaches to the Red Sea. Indeed, Cairo appears touchier about Brezhnev's failure either to come to Egypt or to send arms; and it hints that Moscow organized riots against President Sadat's regime.

There has never in Soviet history been an orderly transition from one leader to another. Many people now speculate that Brezhnev is doomed and his ultimate successor remains uncertain. The Moscow bosses are old men with only Shelepin, at 56, equivalent to that Benjamin among the Chinese colleagues of Mao Tse-tung

and Chou En-lai, the 40-year-old Wang Hung-wen. Now the elderly Russians are bawling down hatches for a storm and several new clouds mounting on the world horizon are related to this fact.

It is not just the industrial West that has suffered from economic recession. Planned Soviet growth of income, manufacturing and agricultural production are 20 per cent below forecast levels. So, although the United States suffers from Moscow's denunciation of the trade pact, so does Russia.

The Soviet Union may hope to be able to compensate by aid from Japan and the Common Market. It is also more used to pulling in its population's belt when things get difficult. Moreover, the tough group among

those contesting Brezhnev's succession is infuriated by Washington's assumption that it is entitled to make Russia pay for favorable trade by conceding internal liberty.

The problem posed, not just to Soviet leaders but to Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Secretary Kissinger is this: Should it be considered a political error to try to dictate moral terms to other lands? And if it is a political error, would that weaken the American position as a global force?

On the other hand, had the courage to insist on such "interference" existed among big powers in the 1930s, might not Adolf Hitler have been thwarted? This is part of the entire imbalance of error, and I don't know the absolute answers myself.

Letters

Striped Pants

Does C. L. Sulzberger's "The Striped-Pants Girls," (Herald Tribune, Jan. 11) column on the marital status of the U.S. consul in Nice, who greeted his questions "with a glint in her almond-shaped eyes," signal a new, intimate departure in his usually dry diplomatic reporting? I look forward to hearing of Giscard d'Estaing proceeding in his weekly tasks "with a sardonic arch to his noble brow."

I was immensely relieved to find out that "The glint of bigotry had already largely been crossed" within the State Department and that, despite the professional drawbacks of her sex, Ms. Hicks "can both have her cake and eat it." "I don't buy all of women's lib," says the blithe Ms. Hicks, "because I like being treated as a woman." It would be nice for once if Mr. Sulzberger, and certainly Ms. Hicks, acknowledged the debt she owes to dedicated people in the black and women's civil rights movements who are in large part responsible for her appointment (and others like it) and allow her the freedom to disdain those who were forced to adopt the militancy to win the rights from which she benefits. Pretentious, moderation and manners don't win battles, striped knickers or not.

A. JABLONSKI.

Geneva.

Danish Taxes

Alvin Shuster's article (Herald Tribune, Jan. 9) about the high cost of the Danish welfare state was a good but superficial coverage of what life is like for the average Danish family today. However, it contained one inaccuracy which needs correcting, as it is not the first time I have seen the Danish medical system wrongly described. Medical care in Denmark is supported by the state and no one earns too much money for this privilege. The lower salary groups receive more support than the higher ones as regards medical services and medicine, but a considerable part of every doctor's bill is taken care of. Furthermore, hospital expenses are nonexistent for everyone, and the numerous benefits, such as dental, physiotherapy, etc., are available to all. There is no charge for births or abortions.

It should be emphasized that those of us who are paying these high taxes—and 40 per cent is

nothing in comparison with some wage earners who pay 65 per cent—appreciate the security we do receive in medical and retirement matters. Things are bad, but not that bad.

GRETEL JANTZEN, Copenhagen.

Self-Preservation

Henry Kissinger's now notorious interview in Business Week in which he expressed disappointment at Europe's response to his call for a concerted approach to the problems created by the current oil crisis and, more important, threatened military intervention should the industrialized world be pushed to the brink of economic chaos, incited the most violent reactions in the Arab countries and criticism in most European capitals.

It is important to remember that oil has become a tool of political blackmail and that, as long as the Soviet Union consents, it will be used time and time again, no matter the effects on our economies. Forget such "antiquated" notions as honor, pride or self-respect. Self-preservation, however, is a force that cannot be cast aside, and in that spirit Kissinger's leadership deserves our full support.

LUDWIG VON HURTER, Geneva.

Jerald With a 'J'

Re the item in the People column (Herald Tribune, Jan. 9) on the Society of Magazine Writers "Conscience in Media" Award. Let me be the first MSAW member to inform you that the gold medal was presented at a dinner in New York, not Washington, and perhaps I am not the first HBT reader to tell you the recipient, Mr. Terborst, spells his first name Jerald with a J, not with the G you gave it.

ALAN LEVY.

Vienna.

Défense de Fumer

On Nov. 1, the HBT reported that a carelessly discarded cigarette ignited firecrackers on a train in India and 52 persons died. On Nov. 3, a careless smoker probably started the hotel fire in Seoul that killed 33. Airlines don't discuss it, but at least two major crashes came from fires started in the toilets of the aircraft—fires which I presume were started by smokers. Everywhere I go, despite *défense de fumer* signs, I breathe

System Being Changed Revolt in the House

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Ever since Woodrow Wilson wrote his masterful study of "Congressional Government" in 1913, thoughtful men and women have been complaining about the "wiring right" of the committee chairmen in the House and calling for modification of the seniority system. Now, finally, something is actually being done about it.

The House is in revolt, not against the whole seniority system, but against what Wilson called the "petty barons" or "lord proprietors" at the head of the committees, who "exercise an almost despotic sway within their own spheres."

This is the way many members of the House had come to regard men like Wayne L. Hays of Ohio, the bitter-longed chairman of the House Administration Committee, Wright Patman of Texas, chairman of Banking and Currency, F. Edward Hébert of Louisiana, chairman of Armed Services, and W. R. Foye of Texas, chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

Battle Not Over

The battle to remove them from their chairmanships is not quite over, but their dictatorial power has been broken and the seniority system in the House will never be quite the same. The reformers in the House, with the help of the new members who were swept into office in last November's election, have demonstrated that they can change the system.

This change has been coming on for a long time. In 1972, a Democratic study group in the House, under the chairmanship of Jonathan B. Bingham of New York, recommended the strengthening of the Democratic Caucus in the House, but even though he had the support of men like Richard Bolling of Missouri and Morris K. Udall of Arizona, the elders of the House retained their power.

Last December, however, with an accidental assist from the Argentine firecracker, Wilbur Mills, probably the most powerful chairman of all, was virtually forced to resign and the power of the Ways and Means Committee over the selection of the other chairmen was transferred to the party's Steering and Policy Committee and to the Democratic Caucus in the House.

This increased the power of Speaker Carl Albert and the majority leader in the House, Tip O'Neill of Massachusetts, but when O'Neill proposed the reelection of all the chairmen except Mills, Bingham of New York wrote out in longhand a substitute resolution calling for separate and secret votes on the chairmen, and the new members helped bring the old men down.

Response Needed

What this does is to put all chairmen of the House committees on notice that they must be

much more responsive to members of the Steering Policy Committee and to caucus of all Democratic members in the House. Chairmen who are responsive to their constituents and can do their jobs regardless of age, have not fear from these new reformers the "petty barons" Wilson painted about are now close jeopardy.

There is clearly a new confidence in the House. This was in the last Congress, when House Judiciary Committee on the hard task of looking the impeachment of Richard Nixon. Having won new in the country for its hand this sensitive matter, it was required to face up to tyrants and reform its procedures.

Moreover, this may be the beginning of a much more formation in the leadership of the House. For there have been reliable reports that Speaker will retire at the end of a Congress, and this is likely more pressure on Majority O'Neill and others who hoping to replace him.

The chances are that this new Congress, new centers are likely to form the House—one following and O'Neill, another re group focusing on Reps. Burton of California and a third conservative group going with Joe D. Wags of Louisiana.

John Brademas of Indiana, John J. McFall of California also likely to play important roles in this transition from the old and the older generation new, and here again the young members of the House could play an important, maybe even decisive role.

Ford's Problem

For President Ford the mood and new men in the are likely to complicate the task of getting his domestic even some part of his program through the Congress.

Ford's economic and proposals are running into trouble with the Young Turk House than with the leaders. The chummy in ship that edited, for between the President and man Hébert of the Armed Services Committee will be d. under new committee lead and this is likely to be fairly soon when the asks for an additional \$300 million to help the shaky ment of South Vietnam.

In short, the days when President Eisenhower could Speaker Sam Rayburn House and Majority Leader don Johnson in the Senate over his programs are gone is a new Congress with demands on leadership, in the White House but not in the Hill as well.

someone else's smoke. I go to restaurants, open the door, smell the smoke, and retreat. Smokers are offended if I ask them not to light up. They ask me if I am ill or allergic to smoke.

I am getting bolder. I do not allow smoking in my home and I will let any smoker know I think it is a nasty, unhealthy addiction. I may not make friends but slowly I am raising the consciousness of a few cigarette addicts.

ARTHUR HARRIS Jr., Luxembourg.

Attacks on Arabs

The Western press seems to be intensifying its attacks on the Arabs, depicting them as "land of money-hungry hoarders of stolen wealth." In reality, it is the West which has been plundering the Arabs for several decades. They have only just recently begun to demand that Arab resources be used primarily to benefit the Arab people. As to hoarding, one need only pick up (for example) a random Middle Eastern economic survey to see that each week, hundreds of millions of dollars in aid goes out to Third World countries, is poured into national development, and is invested in the West. This is hardly to be called hoarding.

But now we may have seen what is behind these attempts to stir up hatred against the Arabs. The American government is not willing to abandon its position of privilege and may have to risk World War III by invading the oil fields if the Arabs refuse to voluntarily resume their position

of subservience to Western interests. Such a move must be defended for the dangerous precedent that it is, and America begin to try co-operation, the rest of the world is trying to dictate to it.

MARK SPEER, Vienna.

Bicycle Thief

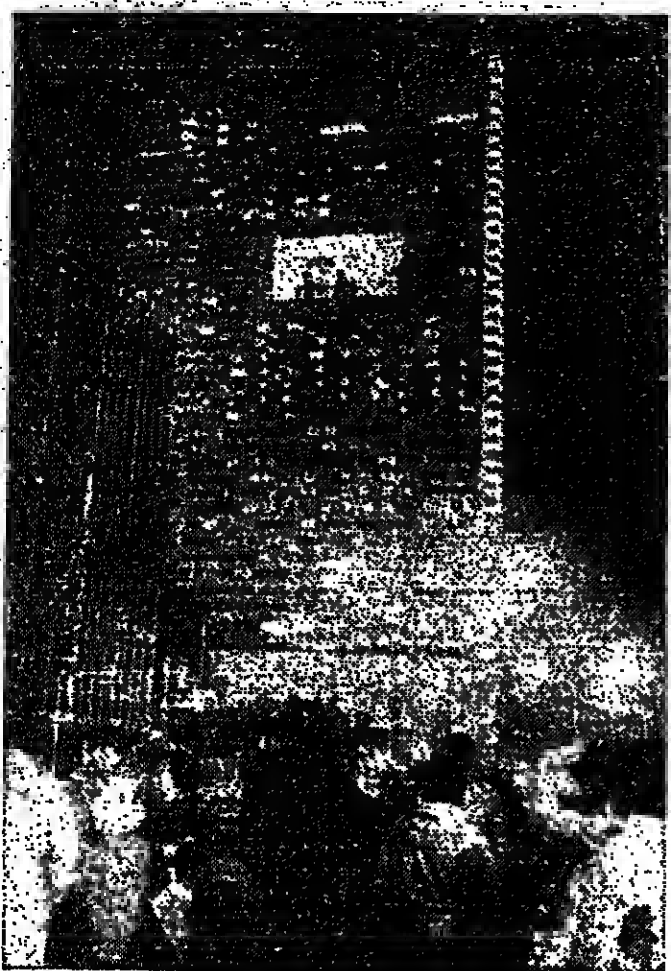
I wonder what prison Messrs. Haldeman, Ehrlich, Mitchell, Mardian, all of are from the right side will receive in light of the four-year sentence the bicycle thief received who the wrong social class, the thief of John F. Kennedy. If ever one has read of a brutal class prejudice, I would like to be pointed out to me, but he examples would be confined this century, and not 21st century.

J.M.B. CRAWFORD, London.

Ed. Note: The bicycle thief, Robert Lopez, 20, was arrested to the same jail both terms to run concurrently for the holding of an auxiliary policeman last Lopez, a narcotics addict, had that he sold the bike \$20 in order to buy cocaine.

Measure for Measure. Only trouble with an conversion to the metric (HBT, Dec. 29) is that it mean another change of the United States.

London.



POP ART—Images of the Beatles were projected on the outside wall of a Tokyo hotel recently in a stunt sponsored by a television station. The pictures were shown on a 48-by-100-foot screen, which was made by covering some windows with white curtains. The projector was set up on a building across the street.

Obituaries

Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, Former Dictator in Colombia

BOGOTA, Jan. 17 (AP).—Former dictator Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, 74, president of Colombia between 1953 and 1957, died today.

Gen. Rojas assumed dictatorial power in a bloodless military coup in June, 1953, promising that he would end the undeclared civil war between adherents of two political parties. Gen. Rojas offered a general amnesty which was accepted by most of the warring factions.

He won the support of his countrymen by promising to act only as "provisional" president during a transition between the autocratic government of his predecessor, Laureano Gomez, and a fully democratic government.

But the elections were delayed and in 1956 Gen. Rojas broke with both political parties, which joined forces and ousted him. He then spent two years in exile in Spain before returning to Colombia.

Kanuccio Bianchi Bandinelli

ROME, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Prof. Kanuccio Bianchi Bandinelli, 75, one of Italy's leading archaeologists, died of a liver disease today.

Prof. Bianchi Bandinelli was a son of a Siena family which included the 12th-century Pope Alexander III. He taught Greek and Roman art history at universities in Italy and the Netherlands.

Dr. Thor Johnson

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 17 (AP).—Dr. Thor Johnson, 61, conductor of the Nashville Symphony since 1967 and executive director of the Interlochen Arts Academy in Michigan, died yesterday after a long illness. He had conducted symphony orchestras in Cincinnati and Evanston, Ill., and had appeared with many of the world's leading orchestras.

F. Donald Stewart

ROME, Jan. 17 (UPI).—F. Donald Stewart, 58, co-founder of the English department of St. Stephen's School in Rome, died here on Wednesday.

Giscard Calls on Heads of TV To Reject All Interference

PARIS, Jan. 17 (AP).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has told the heads of France's state-owned broadcasting companies to reject to him personally any attempt by officials to influence information policy.

"The responsibility entrusted to you is a full and complete one," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said. "No particular privilege, no outside interference must limit it or alter it."

The President's letter to the four companies' top executives was a further step in removing the official stamp from the state broadcasting services. Earlier this month, the President said that journalists working for the broadcasting services had no official character.

The Office de la Radiodiffusion Française, ORTF, built up by the previous Gaullist government, has been described as being the mouthpiece of the state.

Early this month, ORTF was split up into one autonomous radio and three television services.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that authorities must deal with the broadcasting services the way they would "with all the large, independent press or information media. They must periodically discuss with you the most important problems of society but without ever interfering with your administrative responsibilities or your informative functions."

Two Cosmonauts Do Housekeeping Aboard Salyut-4

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Two Soviet cosmonauts did housekeeping chores today vacuuming floating dust out of the air in their orbiting Salyut-4 space station, the Tass news agency said.

Lt. Col. Alexei Gubarev and civilian engineer Georgi Grechko completed their 81st orbit of the earth since entering Salyut last Sunday from their Soyuz-17 spaceship.

In a regular communication with the ground, Mr. Grechko reported that he started a general cleanup.

Cosmos-702 Launched

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (AP).—The Soviet Union launched the 702nd Cosmos satellite equipped with "scientific instruments for further space research," Tass reported.

\$132,000 Ransom Frees French Boy

PARIS, Jan. 17 (AP).—The 10-year-old son of an Egyptian-born French businessman was released unharmed by kidnappers today after payment of a \$132,000 ransom, police said.

The case was not reported by the press until the boy returned unharmed to his parents' apartment at dawn today. He was put into a taxi at a railroad station by a woman who then walked away, police said. Later today, police arrested, as the suspected abductor, a 55-year-old man who is married to a cousin of the boy's mother. They said the suspect's accomplice was his daughter, 15.

The boy, Olivier Farhi, was kidnapped Tuesday by a man who asked him to get into a car while the boy was walking to school.

Yemen Premier Is Removed by Military Council

SANAA, Yemen, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Col. Ibrahim al-Hamidi, head of the Military Command Council of the Yemen, yesterday relieved Premier Momen al-Ainy of his post, Sanaa radio reported.

The radio reported in a command council announcement that Mr. al-Ainy had been relieved of his post because he no longer enjoyed the confidence of the Consultative Assembly (parliament).

Mr. al-Ainy had served twice as premier. His first appointment to the premiership was in 1967. He was appointed premier a second time June 21—a week after a military coup staged by Col. Hamid.

The colonel, then deputy commander of the armed forces, toppled the ruling Republican Council led by Abdel Rahman al-Armani.

Sanaa radio made no mention of a successor to Mr. al-Ainy.

U.K. Expands Pet-Importing Safeguards

Anti-Rabies Controls Are Being Tightened

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP).—Implementing a new anti-rabies campaign, the British government will put into effect on Feb. 5 two new laws—one authorizing the destruction of confiscated animals and the other allowing unlimited fines and up to a year's imprisonment for persons caught smuggling animals.

Dogs, cats and other animals will be allowed to enter the country only at certain ports and most will be subject to six-month quarantine.

The quarantine is not new but the tighter controls and stiffer penalties are. The government felt that they were necessary because the previous punishment was a maximum £350 (\$520) fine. Officials said 300 persons were caught smuggling animals last year, but fines often were nominal.

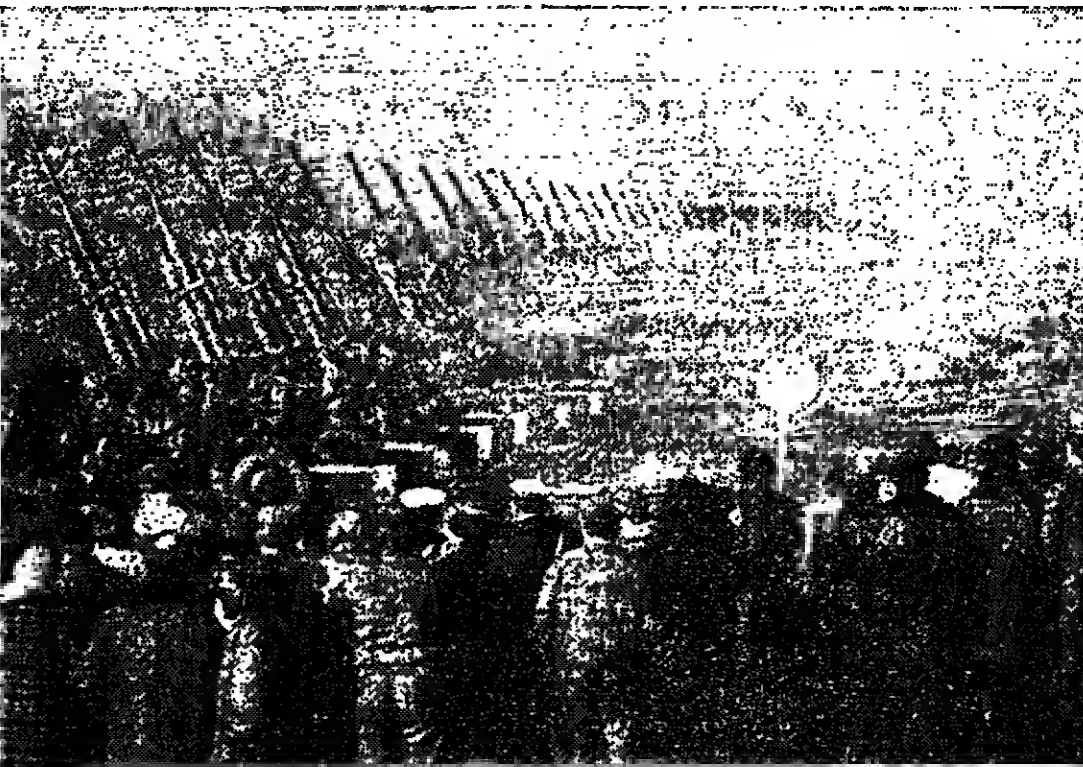
A London veterinarian estimated the average cost of quarantining a pet dog at £245. With fines for animal-smuggling often assessed in amounts below the quarantine costs, persons were tempted to try to take pets through customs without declaring them, authorities note.

Outbreaks in Europe

Under pressure from the British Veterinary Association, the government has taken the new measures to prevent the spread of rabies across the English Channel following recent outbreaks in Europe. The main culprit is the fox, with France having reported the finding of 2,000 infected foxes last year.

Officials in the Agriculture Ministry's Animal Health Division say the measures are as much for the protection of Britain's 60 million human inhabitants as for the nation's 6 million pet dogs and other animals. They point out that in 1973 150,000 persons were bitten and infected with rabies in the Philippines and 350 died. The number treated was a world record.

The disease is progressing across Europe at the rate of 14 miles a year and will reach the French coast by 1980, officials say.



A 30-gun salute fired at noon yesterday, the 30th anniversary of Warsaw's liberation.

Warsaw Marks Anniversary of Liberation

WARSAW, Jan. 17 (UPI).—A 30-gun salute at noon today recalled the frosty morning of Jan. 17, 1945, when Soviet and Polish troops liberated Warsaw from the Nazis.

But few of Warsaw's residents remembered that day. Of the 1.3 million Poles who had lived on Warsaw's left bank, only 22,000 remained to welcome the liberation.

"Only several hundred Poles, dressed in rags, appeared among the debris to watch a victory parade two days later," recalled Zbigniew Adamski, 54, who is now a taxi driver.

Adolf Hitler had ordered his troops to wipe the city off the map.

Hitler's Objective

When Soviet and Polish troops advanced across the frozen Vistula River to liberate Warsaw, it seemed as if Hitler's objective had been achieved.

Ninety per cent of Warsaw's buildings had been destroyed. There was no power, no water and no gas. "Thousands of wooden crosses stuck in the debris marked the graves of the dead."

The first thought was to transfer the Polish capital elsewhere. But Poland's postwar Communist government decided to rebuild devastated Warsaw.

Today, red-and-white Polish national flags fluttered from the tall new buildings and along the broad boulevards of the restored city.

"Warsaw was leveled to the ground but it was inviolable," the Poles now say with pride.

Most of the death and destruction was dealt out by the Nazis as they ruthlessly repressed the 63-day Warsaw uprising. Polish troops watched helplessly from across the Vistula as the city burned.

Uprising Ordered

The London-based Polish government-in-exile ordered the uprising Aug. 1, 1944, in the hope of liberating Warsaw before the arrival of Communist troops.

"We wanted to cross the river as soon as we reached it," said Zenon Kubicki, a Polish soldier who reached the Vistula in late August.

But for 3 1/2 months Soviet and Polish troops remained at the gates of Warsaw while the city was destroyed.

The official reason for the delay was that the Soviet Army had to rest and obtain reinforcements after its 335-mile advance across Poland.

Energy Curb In Spain May Dim Night Life

MADRID, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The government announced energy-saving measures yesterday that should change Spain's traditionally late night life.

The Interior Ministry has ordered that beginning on Jan. 26 cinemas and theaters must close by midnight.

Traditionally the evening show at Spanish cinemas begins at 11 p.m. and ends about 1:30 a.m.

The order also puts new closing hours on other establishments: 1 a.m. for restaurants and 1:30 a.m. for bars and cafés. It is common for Spaniards to dine at midnight.

7 Die in Copter Crash

REYKJAVIK, Jan. 17 (UPI).—A Sikorsky S-58 helicopter crashed and burned 20 miles from here today, killing all seven persons aboard. The Icelandic Electricity Board helicopter was carrying out a survey.

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500 Films at Actor's Home Seized in FBI Pirating Probe

By Robert Rawitch

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17.—FBI agents have seized from actor Roddy McDowall more than 500 copies of motion pictures and television shows as part of a government crackdown on the multi-million-dollar film piracy industry, it has been learned.

The films and television shows were seized Dec. 18, after the FBI was granted a search warrant for Mr. McDowall's home here, court records revealed yesterday.

In an affidavit filed with a U.S. magistrate to justify the warrant, FBI agent Theodore Bowler stated that the actor admitted in an interview that he had bought an unspecified number of films from Ray Atherton.

The FBI has identified Mr. Atherton as a "large-scale dealer in the purchase and sale of illegally produced or stolen major motion pictures."

Mr. Bowler also said that Mr. McDowall, 46, is suspected of attempting to sell a portion of his film collection through Mr. Atherton and Roy Henry Wagner of Northridge, Calif. Mr. Wagner is described by the FBI as an associate of Mr. Atherton and a dealer in stolen or illegally produced motion pictures.

Efforts to reach Mr. McDowall or his attorney for comment on the seizure of his film collection were unsuccessful.

That infringes federal copyright laws is a civil violation but willful infringement for profit is a misdemeanor punishable by up to one year in jail on each count.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Chester Brown, who is heading the federal grand jury investigation into film piracy, said he could not comment on the McDowall matter. But it is known that Mr. McDowall has not appeared before the grand jury.

Among the films and cassettes seized from the actor's garage were his own early pictures—including "Lassie Come Home" and "My Friend Flicka"—and his most recent efforts, the "Planet of the Apes" series.

Also seized, however, were more modern films and many comedy and dramatic television shows.

G. Los Angeles Times

Swiss Suspend Doctor in Probe Of Euthanasia

ZURICH, Jan. 17 (AP).—A prominent Swiss physician has been suspended from his post as chief of a Zurich hospital as authorities investigated charges that euthanasia was practiced on terminal patients.

The office of the district prosecutor said that Prof. Urs Peter Haemmerli, 46, was suspected of intentional manslaughter in connection with the death of an unspecified number of "paralyzed, unconscious persons for whom there was no chance of successful treatment."

"The American-trained specialist in internal medicine has been in charge of the Triemli Municipal Hospital here since 1969."

The probe was touched off by a report by Regula Pestalozzi, the head of the Zurich city Health Department, who told the city parliament yesterday that Prof. Haemmerli had said that some "hopelessly and chronically ill patients" were fed water intravenously instead of food.

Federal authorities first learned of Mr. McDowall's extensive film and video cassette collection from an informant who said he had seen a list of films Mr. McDowall was attempting to sell through Mr. Atherton.

In an interview with the FBI on Nov. 29, Mr. McDowall said he had purchased films from Mr. Atherton. But when asked if he had ever sold films through Mr. Atherton, the affidavit states, "McDowall advised that this investigation obviously had very serious ramifications and he declined to provide any further information."

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LONDON THEATER

Colonel Osborne Rides a Punchline

By John Walker

LONDON (H.T.).—In his recent work, John Osborne has spent his time saddling up his bobby horses and riding them off in all directions, a playwright of melancholy countenance tilting at shadows. His new play, "At the End of the Old Cigar," receiving its premiere at the Greenwich Theatre, reveals him still mounted in his increasingly successful impersonation of a choleric colonel, hunting down pet hates with reckless disregard for theatrical effect. The evening consists of a tiny joke creepily extended by means of elaborate denunciations and diversions.

Much of it seems set up so that Keith Barron can deliver the play's punchline, borrowed from Kipling, "A woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke." It is not fanciful to see a growing likeness between Mr. Osborne's attitudes and talents and those of Kipling, although his new play exhibits vulgarity without genius. Mr. Osborne's own description of his work is "a modern comedy of modern manners... it makes me laugh, although from past experience what makes me

laugh very often makes audiences sit fuming or so often walk out." Only those who share all the author's prejudices will find it funny.

The first act consists largely of alliterative abuse about men, mainly delivered by Rachel Roberts as Lady Regine Frimley, a working class girl who has risen in society by providing a stately brothel for politicians, writers, tycoons, hishops and other men of influence. Her girls are amateur whores drawn from the same sector of society.

Her motives are revolutionary. Every bedroom has two-way mirrors on walls and ceilings and she has miles of film and tape of the men's misdeeds which she intends to release to the press and television and so discredit them all and thus create a world where women will be free and rightly regarded as superior. The connection between her activities and this end result seem clear to her, but are unlikely to convince any audience and mark a shift in the play, whether intentional or not is difficult to discover, into farce.

The situation, anyway, is merely a device so that Lady Regine and her horde of whores—what Mr.

Osborne calls "the crack troops"—can sit around and denounce men for sexual reasons; penis disgust rather than envy. The author has not lost his skill in composing hymns of hate but whereas they once served a dramatic purpose, advancing the action, here they are irrelevant. The subjects will be familiar to Mr. Osborne's audiences: the charming social behavior of the young, pop groups, showbiz journalism, newspaper columnists, clichés and slovenly use of language.

The first act ends with the arrival of the men and then switches in the second act from the communal exchanges to a bedroom scene between one of them, played by Keith Barron, and a bored rich housewife trying fidelity and higher prostitution for the first time. It's a role that seems to slightly puzzle Mr. Barron and no wonder: There's no explanation of how she comes to participate in the dirty weekend and little clue provided to her character. The two fall in love, revealing the author's difficulty, evident since "Look Back in Anger," in writing convincing dialogue in such a situation.

The play ends with a return to farce, again full of inconsistencies and weak plotting. At one

John Osborne, whose new play opened at the Greenwich Theatre.

point, Rachel Roberts, who manages her long speeches with great conviction, calls men "empty, hollow wooden horses." It is a description that also applies to

the play: It has been dragged triumphantly into the arena but is a clumsy construction, offering nothing but a couple of hollow laughs.



Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (H.T.).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

"Our Late Night" by Wallace Shawn, is alternating with "The Seagull" in the Manhattan Project's repertory. This is the first time the company has worked with a new script. Shawn's play is about "a horrendous party," says Olive Barnes. The characters start with small talk and gradually move on to sick and dirty jokes, disgusting fantasies and make lewd passes at one another. The host and hostess are astounded. Barnes says: "Morally there is nothing to commend in this play. But it is funny. . . . One has rarely seen such pornographic decadence with, glibly, so much going for it. This is the most obscene show in town, so please don't imagine that you have not been warned." Acting is good and Barnes especially admired Karen Ludwig as "a nymphomaniac in search of the right shepherd."

"Philemon," a new musical with words by Tom Jones and music by Harvey Schmidt, is "a relief," says Mel Gussow. It has a good score lovingly sung, with "emphasis entirely on the music and words, and not on scenery, choreography and light-and-sound."

The subject is essentially a tragic one. Set in ancient Rome at the time of the Christian martyrs, the hero is a cheap street clown who is paid to imitate the spiritual leader of the oppressed sect in order to spy on them. In the end, he is transformed into a saint. This material is wisely underplayed with enormous taste and inventiveness. The cast is composed of exceptional actors-singers. Gussow adds: "Dick Latessa (Philemon) has to move from buffoonery to martyrdom (in two hours) and it is a pressure of his, and the show's, success that he does so with such force and conviction."

"New Girl in Town," with music and lyrics by Bob Merrill, book by George Abbott and directed by Richard Michaels, is based on Eugene O'Neill's "Anna Christie." Michaels has wisely chosen to emphasize the play, and in spite of the enthusiastic singing and dancing by the small cast, it is the drama that provides the musical "with its substance and real excitement," says Lawrence Van Gelder. The O'Neill characters and era are enhanced by Kenneth Foy's evocation of New York's waterfront. His settings are matched by Brent Porter's costumes. John Doria, as Chris Christensen, "provides a core of stability for others to play against," and they do so admirably.

"The Rivals" by Sheridan is the Roundabout Theater's latest production. "So far," according to Olive Barnes, the Roundabout "achievements have been modest but honest." "The Rivals" was Sheridan's first important play and represented a new respectability after the Restoration comedies. However it is "a comedy of manners where the comedy is more important than the manners" and with characters recognizable today. Michael Bawtree, the new director in the company, is responsible for this production, which, although not great, does bring some good points out. Unfortunately the actors are more decent than magnificent in spite of an excellent performance by Christopher Hewitt as Sir Anthony Absolute. Even with so many reservations Barnes "truly enjoyed" the play.

"Diamond Stacks," "a saloon musical" at the Chelsea Theater "Laboribus," Glenn Tetley's choreography to Luciano Berio's "Laboribus 2," entered the Stuttgart Ballet's repertory Jan. 16 on a program that included revivals of Tetley's "Mythical Hunters" and Kenneth MacMillan's "The Liebes von der Erde." "Laboribus" was designed by Rouben Ter-Arutunian and was conducted by Bernhard Kontarsky, with Marla Hardee, Birgit Kell, Lucia Tseuring, Richard Cragun, Vladimir Kios and Reid Anderson as the soloists. The vocal parts were sung by Kyoko Endo, Ulla Keller, Gisela Evers and members of the Stuttgart Schola Cantorum. Kontarsky also conducted the Mahler, while Stewart Kershaw conducted Othello Parkor's score for "Mythical Hunters." Later performances are scheduled for Jan. 20 and 23.

Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet" in John Cranko's choreography, recreated by Anne Woolliams, has just been added to the repertory of the Vienna State Opera ballet, with Gisela Cech and Karl Mühl in the title parts. The production, designed by Jürgen Roß and conducted by Stefan Soltesz, is scheduled to be repeated Jan. 20.

The world premiere of "Ein Wahrer Held" (A Real Hero), a new opera by Giselher Klebe, will be given Jan. 18 by the Zurich Opera under the musical direction of Ferdinand Leitner, staged by Imo Moszkowicz and with sets and costumes by Max Rothlisberger. The cast for the work, based on J. M. Synge's "Playboy of the Western World," will be headed by Sven Olaf Eliasson, Ernst Gotschke, Werner Orschel, Martin Schomberg, Gerlinde Lorenz and Ellen Kunz. Later performances are set for Jan. 23 and 24.

Herbert von Karajan will return to the Vienna State Opera for the first time in more than a decade, beginning in May, 1977, under an arrangement that will put him in artistic charge of the Staatsoper each May, when the Vienna Festival opens. He will conduct almost every second evening during the month. It has also been announced that Karajan and the director-designate of the Staatsoper, Egon

Center's Westside Theater, is an "undisputed delight." Olive Barnes reports. About Jesse James, it is set in a Western saloon. "Personally I would have appreciated a few spittoons and a little sawdust on the floor," Barnes admitted, "but apart from that, the atmosphere is great. You have tables, drinks, and dancing girls, and this hilarious, naïve and 128-per-cent American show. The whole evening is a gas." Authentic Western music is provided by The Southern States Fidelity Choir and The Red Clay Ramblers. The songs are belted out with all the confidence of a parade of Hell's Angels pursued by a posse of horses." Jim Wann, author of the book, turns in a great performance as Jesse Bland Simpson (with Wann's aid) wrote the music and lyrics for the original numbers. Directed by John Haber, the show brings home "a real view of an America lost" and "a lovely legend."

"Fadinger to the Blues: A Misrepresentation" is the latest "emanation" from Richard Foreman's Ontological-Hysteric Theater. Mel Gussow reports, and an obvious attempt to the playwright-director-designer's part to prove that his work is not inaccessible. The subject is the Foreman perennial—the search for knowledge and, as usual, the search is the point, not the knowledge. This is an outlandish investigation of mind space (the mind of the author), Gussow says, "a dream-like exploration of the associative method." Little of the dialogue is delivered live by the actors—sentences and even syllables are electronically interspersed with messages from the author. "In the past, Mr. Foreman has occasionally led us down the path of boredom," Gussow says. "This time the trip is tantalizing and enthralling."

"Blasts and Bravos: An Evening With H.L. Mencken," Paul Shyre's new one-man show, is set in Baltimore in 1930 when Mencken was 50. "Most wise men approach a one-man show as warily as an old snake at a convention of young mongrels," Olive Barnes comments. But, in his opinion, Shyre is convincing as Mencken. Unfortunately he approaches his subject in a Reader's Digest manner, overdoing the character just a little bit.

The ballet company of the Paris Opera will give a series of performances at the Palais de Sports from Jan. 23 to Feb. 1, Sundays excepted with a program comprising "The Prodigal Son" (Balanchine/Prokofiev) with Georges Piletta and Patricia Bax alternating in the title parts; "Unfinished Symphony" (Felix Van Dyck/Schubert), with Jacques Line Rayet and Jean-Pierre Franchetti, and two Béjart ballets Stravinsky's "Firebird" and Ravel's "Bolero."

A new production of Massenet's "Don Quichotte" in a German version and with staging by Götz Friedrich, will be given its first performance Jan. 25 by the Hamburg State Opera. Kurt Mo will sing the title role, with Hanna Schwarz and Elisabeth Steiner alternating as Dulcinea and Zoltan Kelen and Uli Krewow as Sancho Panza. Klaus Tennstedt will conduct, Reinhard Zimmermann is the set designer and Ray Barra the choreographer. The second performance is set for Jan. 30.

The New York Philharmonic Orchestra is scheduled for four-week European tour under its musical director, Pierre Boulez, in August and September. The 106-member ensemble will give 18 concerts beginning Aug. 28 in Edinburgh and ending Sept. 19 with a performance at the Chertres Cathedral. The orchestra will visit five countries—the United Kingdom, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany and France—and perform at three international music festivals. The tour is supported by a grant from the IBM World Trade Corp.

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BUSINESS

Year's Deficit Is 16 Billion

French Obtain Surplus
Dec. Trade Balance

PARIS, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—France had a trade surplus of 1.1 billion francs in December, compared with a deficit of 16 billion francs in 1974, the Ministry of Finance said today.

The adjusted current account deficit for 1974, however, was 16.1 billion francs, compared with a surplus of 8.9 billion francs in 1973.

Exports were 18.0 billion francs in December, compared with 16.9 billion francs in 1973.

Italy Refuses
Pay Debt of
Sindona Aide

ROME, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—Generale Immobiliare said in a statement today that it would not pay \$150 million in debt of Sindona, a Swiss banker, who was managing the financing of the Italian government.

The statement was circulated to Sindona's creditors, who are demanding payment of the debt.

Generale Immobiliare said it was not a party to the financing of the Italian government, and that it was not responsible for the debt.

The statement was a response to a demand by Sindona's creditors for payment of the debt.

2 Japan Banks Step Up Effort
To Save Ailing Auto Company

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—Sumitomo Bank Ltd. said today that it and Sanwa Bank Ltd. had agreed to step up their efforts to save the ailing Daihatsu Motor Co. Ltd.

The two banks had been providing financial support to Daihatsu since it filed for protection from creditors in January.

Tokyo to Keep Emphasis on Inflation Fight

By Jonathan Rollow
TOKYO, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Japan's economic officials said yesterday that the country will continue to place a high priority on fighting inflation.

The officials said that the government would continue to use a variety of measures to keep inflation under control.

Japan Textile Industry Urges
Import Curbs as Sales Slump

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—The Japan Textile Federation today urged the government to impose import curbs on textile products.

The federation said that textile sales had slumped in 1974, and that the industry was facing a serious crisis.

German Companies with
Limited Liability Act

translated by
Peter H. Kort.

The German Companies with Limited Liability Act is a new law that will allow companies to limit their liability to the amount of their capital.

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CIA, Russians Seen in Gold War

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP).—Who is pushing the world price of gold up and down? Perhaps the Central Intelligence Agency and Soviet double agents have had a hand in the game, an American commodities expert says.

Charles Stahl claims there has been a battle of wits going on, with the CIA leaking secret Soviet gold figures that it got from a Soviet double agent who was subsequently executed by the Russians.

Vauxhall and BMW Also Take Action

TURIN, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—Fiat, and union officials agreed today to put 70,000 workers on a

Fiat Sets Short Week as Car Stocks Grow

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Doubts on Congressional Action Cited

Prices Plunge on N.Y. Exchange

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Prices fell sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today, although trading was moderate. Brokers reported some uncertainty among investors about what economic action to expect from Congress.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 11.11 points to 844.53. It declined almost steadily throughout the session, and was off 8.7 at 3 o'clock.

Loans to Firms by N.Y. Banks
Drop for 2d Week in a Row

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT).—For the second consecutive week corporate loans from major New York City banks declined sharply in the week ended Wednesday. Since New Year's Day, corporate loans have dropped almost \$1 billion.

The decline in business borrowing reflected the deepening recession, and it was accompanied by a general drop in interest rates. More reductions in interest rates on bank loans are expected quickly.

Housing Starts
In U.S. Drop to
Eight-Year Low

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP).—The number of new housing units started last month dropped to the lowest level in eight years, closing out a year in which activity in the industry plunged 35 percent, the government reported today.

The Commerce Department said the number of privately owned new homes and apartments started in 1974 was 1,326,300. Last year was the second year of decline from the record 2,356,600 units started in 1972.

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Ford Follows Chrysler's Lead
In Offering Rebates on Sales

DETROIT, Jan. 17 (NYT).—The U.S. auto industry's stone wall against price cuts appeared to be crumbling yesterday with the announcement by Ford Motor Co. that it was following the lead of Chrysler Corp. in offering large rebates in an attempt to improve slumping sales.

The Ford decision, disclosed by chairman Henry Ford II, is expected to put further pressure on General Motors Corp. to offer a similar program.

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Tariff: from D.M. 1,170.

Easter Cruise PASSAU YALTA - PASSAU
March 25th - 12th April
Tariff: from D.M. 1,330.

Vacation Trips VIENNA-YALTA-VIENNA
October 3rd - 19th
October 10th - 26th
October 20th - November 5th
October 27th-November 12th
Tariff: from D.M. 1,145.

FALL CRUISES VIENNA - YALTA - VIENNA
November 6th - 22nd
November 13th - 29th
Tariff: from D.M. 1,085.

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**German Companies with
Limited Liability Act**

incl. extracts from stock corporation
act and commercial code, as amended
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66 pages, price: \$7.00.

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Peter H. Kort.

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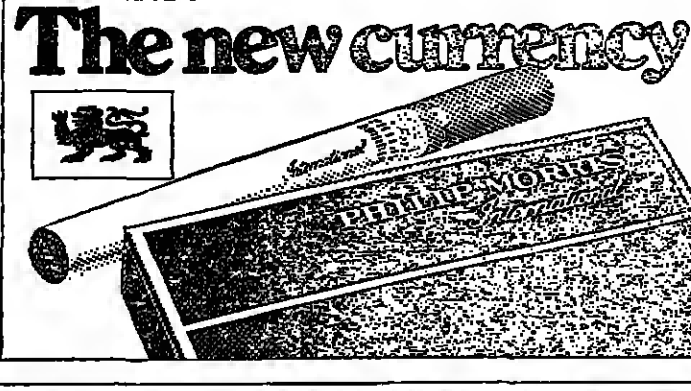
Interest Rates			
	German mark	Swiss franc	
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M. 7 1/4%	8 1/4-9 1/4	3 1/2-4 1/2	11 1/2-12
M. 8 1/4%	9 1/4-10 1/4	4 1/2-5 1/2	13 - 13 1/2
M. 9 1/4%	10 1/4-11 1/4	5 1/2-6 1/2	13 1/2-14 1/2

London Fix 174.50 173.75 -2.25
 Zurich 174.25 173.00 -2.00
 Paris (12.5 kilo) 100.50 101.02 -1.62

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Stock Indexes					Price	Price
	1937				Yen	Yen
Amsterdam	Year.	Prev.	High	Low	215	222
Paris	84.00	83.00	84.00	77.00	179	179
Brussels	100.25	100.50	110.00	108.43	222	222
Frankfurt	110.15	115.03	111.00	110.86	215	215
London	175.30	174.20	176.20	146.00	264	264
London 500	78.25	76.25	78.25	67.48	171	171
Amster.	68.18	68.62	68.77	85.88	421	421
Paris	117.80	109.70	108.77	85.70	1,610	1,610
Budapest	213.78	209.16	213.78	238.88	215	215
Stock (n)	270.27	273.43	275.27	284.20	225	225
Stock (n)	2928.37	2741.00	2825.37	2857.04	339	339
Warwick	21.68	23.30	24.80	206.38	377	377
(a) New.						
(b) Old.						

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Herald Tribune**
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Edited by
WILL WENG

IGNITION KEYS—By J.A. Felker

AUNROSS	ACROSS
1 Fuel	64 Sucht trace
5 Canoe	65 Overwhelm
9 Nymph	66 Bling
14 Month: Abbr.	69 Low
18 Dance	70 Kind of plaster
20 French river	71 Hair
25 Aaron's lover	72 Trojan
31 King Arthur's faithful	73 Time
35 Alice T. Hubbard's husband	74 Award
37 Waterloo	79 Parry
38 Network initials	80 Baffled
40 Musical direction	81 Repeat, e.g.
42 Topper	84 Symbol of
43 Take five	85 Rarity
46 W. J. J.	86 No
47 Spotted cake	90 Zip
48 Barry	91 Lush
49 Look well on	92 Connector feature
50 British	93 Fault
54 Craftsman:	96 Shaky's love
Lat.	97 People
57 Belongs degree	99 Riding
51 Overwhelm	100 Kinds notes
52 Nasty or hairy	101 Kind not car
Oleight	102 Abet
54 Dickens' character	111 Friend
56 Shall	112 Mould
58 on to speak	
59 — rat	114 Nihil or shanks'
60 — rat	115 Interact
61 Hooper poet	120 Control
62 Bleeding	121 — power
63 Tramps	128 Fuel

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DOWN	DOWN
1 Japanese measure	13 Kennedy
2 "—, mondear"	16 Vance
3 One and —	17 Belief
4 Kind of riot, in comedy ads	22 Moslem roler
5 Poetic name for the pump	24 Poetic word
6 Gay-pump Using	25 Get the (tell the police)
7 Tree	26 Spanish seals
8 Letter	30 Lips: Prefix
9 Moslem month	31 Ancient tribe at England
10 Fence sitter	32 Of a nameless
11 Arbitr. In chess	34 Three-legged stand
12 Mine, In France	36 —sur-Marne, France
13 Literary kief	39 Muscular cups
14 French angars	

DOWN		DOWN		DOWN		DOWN		DOWN	
41 Harbor mist	55 Be rich in	69 Kind of check	83 Governing bodies	97 Umbrella in					
42 Small boat	56 Be varied	70 Kind of check	84 Governing bodies	98 Umbrella in					
43 Kind of jumping	57 Activities	71 Takes the wheel	85 "I naly have	99 State: Abbr.					
44 Goldfish	58 Chainmail	72 Wavy, in	86 "I naly have	100 Rubber tree					
45 Goldfish park	59 Spanish	73 Share in	87 Panned out	101 Rubber tree					
46 Slave	60 dressmaker	74 Share in	88 Provide details	102 Whittney					
47 Brazil	61 Untried	75 Bipolar, town	89 Workers in	103 Whittney					
48 German joke	62 Untried	76 Bipolar, town	90 Workers in	104 Whittney					
49 Intoxic measure	63 Consuming	77 Becomes a knaz	91 Becomes a knaz	105 Whittney					
50 Florentine	64 Consuming	78 Becomes a knaz	92 Becomes a knaz	106 Whittney					
51 Florentine	65 Bay a	79 Victim	93 Wealth in court	107 Whittney					
52 Strategic moves	66 Strategic moves	80 Victim		108 Whittney					
		81 Wealth in court		109 Whittney					
				110 Whittney					

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE.....	16	61	Cloudy	MADRID.....	9 49	Rain	
AMSTERDAM.....	9	43	Rain	MILAN.....	17	67	Rain
BARCELONA.....	14	57	Fog	MOSCOW.....	-2	28	Overcast
ATHENS.....	14	57	Fog	MOSCOW.....	-2	28	Overcast
BEIRUT.....	11	52	Overcast	BUNICH.....	9	48	Cloudy
BOMBAY.....	10	50	Cloudy	CHENNAI.....	13	56	Cloudy
BRUSSELS.....	7	45	Cloudy	NICE.....	13	55	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES.....	8	46	Rain	OSLO.....	-2	28	Fog
BUEENOS AIRES.....	10	50	Cloudy	PARIS.....	14	57	Cloudy
CALCUTTA.....	10	50	Unavailable	PRAGUE.....	1	34	Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	18	64	Clear	ROME.....	14	57	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	8	41	Cloudy	SOFIA.....	2	29	Cloud
DARWIN.....	10	50	Cloudy	ST. PETERSBURG.....	10	50	Cloudy
DUBLIN.....	4	39	Fog	TEHRAN.....	—	—	Unavailable
EDINBURGH.....	3	37	Clear	TEL AVIV.....	—	—	Unavailable
HANKOW.....	10	50	Cloudy	PARIS.....	14	57	Cloudy
HONGKONG.....	9	46	Cloudy	VENICE.....	13	42	Cloudy
KHARTOUM.....	10	50	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	2	36	Fog
KUALA LUMPUR.....	10	50	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	2	36	Fog
ISTANBUL.....	10	50	Cloudy	ZURICH.....	8	46	Cloudy
LA PAZ.....	19	56	Overcast				
LEBON.....	15	58	Overcast				
LONDON.....	10	50	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	10	50	Fog				

Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada
at 1700 GMT. others at 1200 GMT.

BOOKS

THE SEA CHANGE

The Migration of Social Thought, 1930-1965
By H. Stuart Hughes. Harper and Row. 383 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN retrospect, it is easy enough to see the book that Prof. H. Stuart Hughes meant to give us when he conceived "The Sea Change: The Migration of Social Thought, 1930-1965" as the third volume in his trilogy of intellectual history, which began with "Consciousness and Society" and "The Obstructed Path." Turning to the title, which is common to the whole area of thought he set out to cover—"the critique of fascism," "the critique of mass society," and "the advent of ego psychology." Scanning the subchapters, you can see the list of thinkers he set out to examine—among the most recognizable are Franz Neumann, Hannah Arendt, Max Horkheimer, Theodor W. Adorno, Herbert Marcuse and Erik H. Erikson. In the opening pages are a number of sentences that make Hughes's purpose sufficiently clear—to wit. "In the perspective of the 1970s, the migration to the United States of European intellectuals fleeing the Nazi tyranny has finally become the visible, the visible, the important event—or series of events—of the second quarter of the twentieth century." "But," the question remains, "what of the refugees themselves?... in wide-ranging influence, did Central European sociology or psychology, or psychoanalysis, or whatever... abroad did the experience of America alter the character of thought itself?"

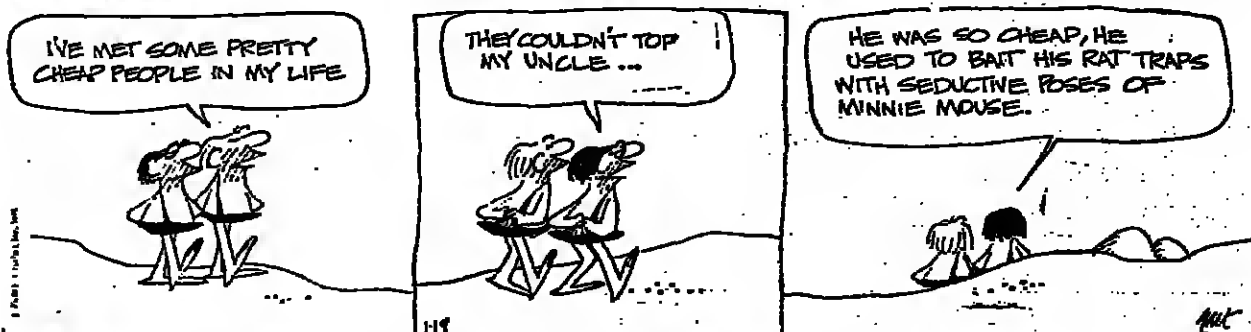
Yet, it all seems transparently clear when you start over again. But the point is, you simply have to take these baby steps to regain your bearings after reading Hughes' story. Because by the time you've worked your way through it, you've become so distracted by the author's perambulations and so perplexed by the pattern of his narrative, that you no longer want his perspective on wonder what his basic purpose is.

Not that one's distraction and perplexity are by any means unpleasant to experience. As it happens, Hughes is highly articulate when it comes to describing difficult abstract ideas, probably because he believes in relating such ideas to the individuals who are most likely to speak of such "individuals" social and economic backgrounds. So his section on Ludwig Wittgenstein and what Hughes calls the "philosophical prologue in England" is both lucid and vivid—a useful clarification of Wittgenstein's ideas and a useful introduction to the writing of the "Tractatus" and the "Philosophical Investigations," and a three-dimensional portrait of the tortured philosopher himself.

As it happens, Hughes's treatment of "the critique of mass society" is timely. He quickly dismisses those critics who "had slunk in fastidious revulsion from the vulgarity or 'leveling' of taste and opinion that the enfranchisement of the mass was bringing in its wake . . . or the criticism of the 'sheer crudity' of the new art." For Herbert J. Gans in his new book, "Popular Culture and High Culture," And he devotes himself to what Gans tends to overlook—namely, those emigrés like Horkheimer.

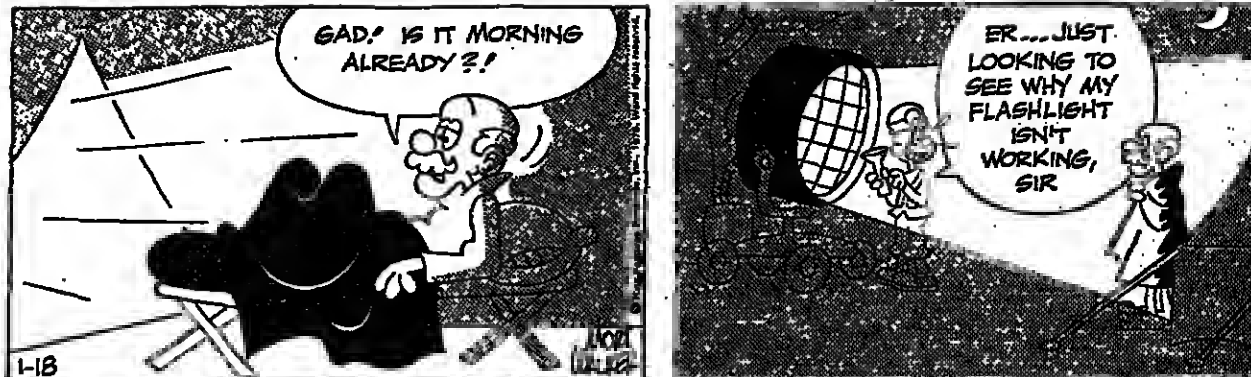
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

PEANUTS

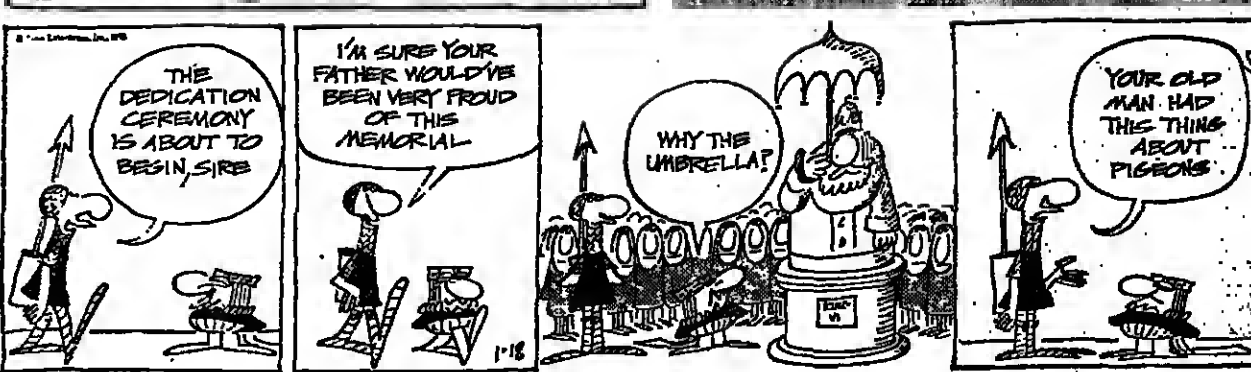
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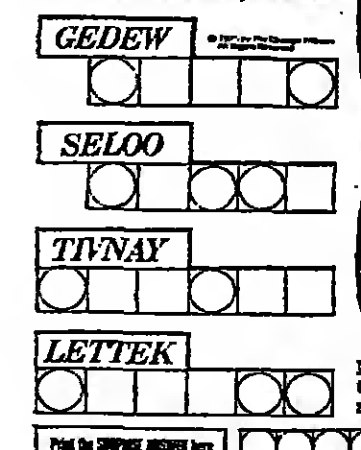


**RIP
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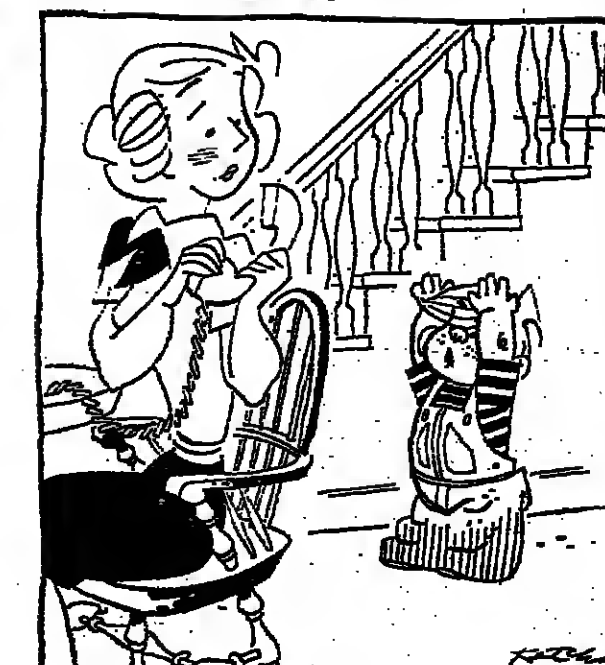
JUMBLE:

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to
form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's | Inmiles: TULIP PURGE
Answers: This calls for the

DENNIS THE MENACE



*THE CLOCK'S LIKE THIS AN' I'M HUNGRY!

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for the following marginal systems of quotation of quotations applied for the IHT. (a)—daily; (b)—weekly; (c)—quarterly; (d)—irregularly

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v) American Express Int'l	26.02	(d) Kleinwort Benson Jot.F	87.29
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(14) Delta Mottland	\$7.16		
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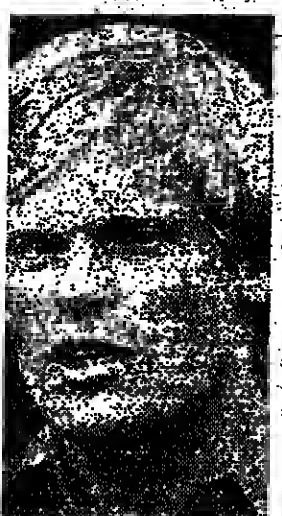
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Strike Problem Ends at '76 Olympics Site

REAL Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Ironworkers today voted overwhelmingly to accept a government-imposed wage cut and return to their



Johnny Miller

er Shoots Under in cson Golf

ON, Ariz., Jan. 17 (AP).—Johnny Miller continued his string with a 6-under-par first-round lead yesterday in the \$200,000 Dean

Johnson Open Golf Tournament who posted the best in 20 years of tournament play last week in Phoenix.

Miller, 34, shot a 65, his first round under par, to lead the tournament by one stroke over runner-up Tom Weir.

Miller, who has won the tournament twice before, said he was "a little nervous" but felt "good about the way I played."

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For \$100,000, Jipcho Would Run a Mile

By Neil Amdur

MONTREAL, Jan. 17 (NYT).—Ben Jipcho begins another timetable tonight that could lead to \$100,000 in less than four minutes.

The 32-year-old Kenyan mile runner, who dominated the International Track Association's professional tour last season with 19 victories in 21 races, acknowledged yesterday that the prospect of a \$100,000 mile later in the year have heightened his competitive incentives.

"It's great," Jipcho said, after having returned from a luncheon promoting the start of the third ITA season. "I was very excited when I first heard about it." Jipcho won \$18,700 in his first year as a pro, an ITA season high. He will run the 1,600 against Dave Wottle, Sam Bair, Keith Munson and Kelly Ellison and may double back in the 3,000 "depending on how I feel after the first race."

Ryan Withdraws
Wottle, the Olympic 800-meter champion, was switched from the 800 to the 1,500 yesterday after Jim Ryan, the world outdoor mile record-holder, withdrew because of a family illness.

The \$100,000 mile, with an anticipated \$60,000 top prize, has become a source of great interest and curiosity in track and field.

Ken Keino, the Kenyan Olympic champion who was thought to have retired, is training again and plans to rejoin the ITA circuit in April. A world class American middle-distance runner, Juris Lusins, who ran 4:00.2 in a meet at College Park, Md., last week, is scheduled to make his pro debut here.



Ben Jipcho

"It's the best reason I know to turn pro now," said Wottle, who is coming off his finest cross-country season. "I'd be lying if I said I wasn't looking forward to it." Officials of the ITA understandably are more interested in promoting their planned 17-meet tour than one race in the Astro-dome. They confirmed, however, that final details were near completion on the \$100,000 mile and that Aug. 2 is being considered as the date.

Meet in London
An August date could turn the ITA schedule into almost two seasons for the

millers. The last meet of the tour is planned for June 20 in London and few runners will want to reach a competitive peak too soon.

Jipcho, who broke the Madison Square Garden record with his 8:56.6 mile in last season's finale, conceded that he was not in sub-4-minute shape.

"At the moment, I am just average," he said, noting that he had been running an average of 8 miles a day in recent training programs.

Jipcho's confidence remains intact, however, which may be enough to make him the strong favorite for the so-called "super mile."

"How I Tune Myself"
"In one of the indoor meets, I might run 3:58, or 3:55 or 3:54," the Nairobi prison service officer said, rattling off the impressive numbers almost matter of fact. "It will depend on how I tune myself and how fast the track is."

Some ITA athletes insist that Jipcho could have broken 4 minutes any time he wanted last year. But with no money incentives other than the \$500 first place prize, he was content to win comfortably and concentrate on doubling his cash in the 3-mile.

Jipcho's only source of agitation, at the moment, is the controversy that developed last year when Kenyan officials threatened reprisals over Jipcho's status as an amateur. The two-time Olympian declined to discuss the case, which involved questions over the acceptance of money while an amateur, and attributed the problems to questionable newspaper and magazine articles.

Strong U.S. Unit Is Selected for Davis Cup Match

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The U.S. Davis Cup Committee, determined not to be caught napping as it was a year ago, yesterday named a formidable foursome for the Jan. 31-Feb. 2 series with Mexico.

The U.S. team will be Stan Smith, Bob Lutz, Dick Stockton, and Roscoe Tanner.

A year ago, the United States was eliminated in the first round by Colombia, when previous commitments drew the Americans off the service of Smith and other high-rated stars.

The match with Mexico will be held in Palm Springs, Calif., where Smith will play for the seventh time on a U.S. squad.

Lutz, a powerful doubles player with Smith, will be making his fourth cup appearance.

Stockton, 23, was on the cup squad in 1973, winning a singles match against Mexico. In 1974, he was a semi-finalist at Wimbledon.

Tanner, whose big serve carried him into the U.S. Open semi-finals last year, will be making his Davis Cup debut at the age of 23.

New Zealand Gains
NEW DELHI, Jan. 17 (UPI).—New Zealand won the semifinal of the Davis Cup East Zone today, beating India 3-1 at Lucknow and will meet Australia in the final.

Onny Parun ensured a New Zealand victory, defeating India's Anand Amritraj in the first reverse singles match 5-7, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

The second reverse singles match was abandoned, with



Stan Smith

Anand's younger brother Vijay leading Brian Fabrice 6-4, 6-5, 6-7, when spectators invaded the court.

New Zealand won the two opening singles but lost the doubles match.

London Fight Cancelled
LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP).—John Stracey, Britain's top-ranked welterweight boxer, underwent emergency surgery for acute appendicitis last night and his scheduled fight against American Higdon Lewis at London's Royal Albert Hall Tuesday has been called off.

New Baltimore Coach
BALTIMORE, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Washington Redskins' assistant coach Ted Marchbanks has been signed to a three-year contract as head coach of the Baltimore Colts.

Kings of NHL Travel Well, Narrow Lead of Canadiens

BOSTON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—There may be "no place like home," but don't tell that to the Los Angeles Kings.

The Kings, who pulled to within a point of Montreal in Division 2 of the National Hockey League last night with a 4-1 win at Boston, raised their road record to 14-2-6—the best in the NHL.

Don Kozak scored two goals for Los Angeles, including the game winner at 13:15 of the first period. Skating the length of the ice, after intercepting a pass by Walt McKechnie at the Boston blue line, Kozak beat goalie Ken Broderick in close.

"The First Move"
"I was out to watch the point and one of the Bruins dropped the puck onto my stick," Kozak said. "I made the first move, dropped the goalie to the ice and shot past his hands."

Butch Goring scored the first Kings goal and Frank Marcelline the final Los Angeles tally.

Rogation Vachon, the NHL's leading goaltender with 186 goals against average, lost his shutout at 4:56 of the third period when Ken Hodge beat him on a long screen shot.

But now the Kings face what has recently been the toughest task in the league when they take their road record into the Montreal Forum to try to beat the Canadiens, who haven't lost in their last 21 games.

Montreal, with three more victories or ties, will break the league record for most consecutive nonlosses, currently held by the Bruins.

Vachon thinks his team's momentum may be enough to halt the Canadiens' string.

"A Big Game"
"It's gotta be good for us, knowing we can win on the road like this," the 5-foot-7, 160-pound goalie said. "We have a big game in Montreal this Sunday and you can use anything you can get going into the Forum. Especially now, because before we'd walk into places like the Forum and Boston Garden and we'd know we'd get beaten."

"Now we can play with these guys. We do everything together. We play as a team on the ice and we go everywhere as a team off the ice."

NHL Results

Philadelphia 4, Washington 0 (Harris, Lutz, MacLellan, Clement).
Los Angeles 4, Boston 1 (Kozak 2, Goring 1, Marcelline 1).
Detroit 1, Kansas City 4 (Grant 2, Dionne, Jarry, Roberto, Libert, Hamel; Charbon 2, Pailment, Gubert).

WHA Results

San Diego 2, Edmonton 2 (Pacech, Senes, Lacroix, Sheehan, MacDonald).
Indianapolis 4, Cleveland 2 (Sikic, Sheehan, MacDonald, Johnson; Ward, Charwater).

ABA Result

Denver 115, Utah 104 (Stinson 21, Green 20; Malone 25, Boone 25).

HIGH-FLYER—A skier leaps high to qualify in the Swiss "hot dog" eliminations, at Leysin, in preparation for world championship meet in Italy, in April. "Hot dog" skiing involves skillful, flashy acrobatics on skis.

Home Team Takes the Opener In European Pro Basketball

By Bernard Kirsch

MUNICH, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The new European Professional Basketball League opened tonight, and like its American players, who have yet to unpack their suitcases, will need time to settle in and get established.

Some 400 to 500 spectators, including 30 cheerleaders from a local American military high school and a platoon of U.S. Army soldiers, was scattered around a 6,000-seat arena left over from the 1972 Olympics to see some-times good and flashy moves—and sometimes uncertain ones—by the tired Americans.

In the opener of a double-header, Munich beat Israel 66-61. George, played Belgium in the second game.

The officials of the EPBL were not entirely unhappy about the turnout. They did not know what to expect when they came here, calling West Germany "virgin territory."

Bob Hecht, owner of the Israeli team, said that Germany's "hottest amateur matches barely drew this size crowd."

Also, because of numerous problems, plus fan competition with the German amateur athletic league, the EPBL was barely allowed to advertise "its new product."

This was a concession to the International Federation of Basketball Associations, which was afraid that the professionals would affect amateur attendance.

Drawing Power
Tonight thus was not a true test of the drawing power of Larry Jones, Perry Warlick, Corle Taylor, and Clyde Turner, several of the Americans who put on a good show.

Jones, also the Munich coach, was instrumental in leading his team to victory. Jones and the rest of the Americans arrived in Europe last Friday after a 24-hour trip and were feeling the effects of not knowing exactly what was happening.

In an exhibition game earlier this week in Tel Aviv, 5,000 fans showed their curiosity about the league. Now, the German team must develop the same curiosity.

Britain in New York
NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (UPI).—George Best, one of the brightest stars in English soccer until his off-field antics caused his career with Manchester United to founder, arrived here yesterday to open negotiations with the New York Cosmos of the North American Soccer League.

N.C. St. Loses in Basketball
NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The sixth-ranked Maryland Terps defeated defending NCAA basketball champion North Carolina State last night, 103-85, "holding" Wolfpack All-American David Thompson to his game average, 33 points. It was the second loss for the third-ranked Wolfpack this season.

A strong Maryland team effort, led by John Lucas's 30 points, achieved the unexpectedly one-sided victory for the Terps.

It was the first Maryland victory over the Wolfpack in the college career of Thompson, who is regarded as America's finest collegiate player. Maryland is now 12-1 and undefeated in four Atlantic Coast Conference games.

Maryland sank a phenomenal 64.5 per cent of its shots in the first half. The 103 points against North Carolina State was the most the team has yielded since 1956.

College Basketball
East
Brandeis 79, Boston 77.
Boston U. 75, North Carolina 61.
Lynch 66, Salisbury 54.
Curtis 63, Old Dominion 50.
Westchester Tech. 50, Franklin Pierce 50.

South
Maryland 103, No. Carolina St. 85.
S.C. St. 88, Wake Forest 87, 2 OT.
Della 67, Mississippi Coll. 66.
So. Alabama 60, N.C. St. 52.
Centenary 56, So. Mississippi 53.

Midwest
Pacific 82, Ball St. 69.
Western 81, W. Texas St. 55.

Southwest
St. Louis 71, Tulsa 65.
Utah St. 70, Colorado St. 71.

West
Oregon 65, Washington St. 68.
Grand Canyon 70, California 62.
Seattle 63, Loyola 71.

The 'Musts' and 'No-Nos' of Schedule-Making

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT).—From 8 billion possible combinations of games, baseball's schedule for the 1975 season is almost ready to fuel the fires of the hot-stove league.

In two days, the National League schedule will appear, followed a week later by the American League dates.

Meanwhile, the other major team sports—football, basketball and hockey—are in the midst of preparing next season's games. It is a procedure that almost without exception is the work of one man in each league, with computers used hardly at all.

How do you tell a computer, for example, that the Minnesota Twins don't want to be home the first week of May? That's the opening of the training season.

Rival in Disneyland
And never schedule the California Angels to play in Anaheim on July 4—that's one of the big-league days of the year at Disneyland.

If you can't permit Montreal to play home games in early April—it's likely to snow on the Expo.

"You take the Masters golf in Augusta," said Fred Fleig, National League secretary. "We want the Braves out of Atlanta when the Masters is on. It's a 140-mile trip, and people leave Atlanta for a few days. But if you've got a U.S. Open, that's fine. You must schedule night games in the city when the Open's played."

This year, but especially during the 1976 Bicentennial, Philadelphia must be home July 4. In the American League's schedule-maker, Bob Holbrook, always sees that the Red Sox are in Boston on Patriots Day, April 19.

Daily Temperatures
Holbrook is armed with the daily temperature of every U.S. city from 1941 to 1970. It is supplied by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce climate center in Asheville, N.C.

Baseball is the only sport that employs an outside source for logistical help—Dr. William Cain,



HOT STOVE LEAGUE—Joe Torre with New York Mets manager Yogi Berra in Shea Stadium, after signing contract yesterday. Mets got Brooklyn-born Torre from St. Louis.

formerly of Harvard, now of Emory University in Atlanta.

"I propose, Holbrook and Fleig dispose," says Cain, whose doctorate is in business. "We go on and on until they think we've got it."

The players' associations of all sports have compounded schedule-maker's problems by insisting, for example, on no games on Christmas Eve, or better travel arrangements.

Jim Kensil of the National Football League contends that "in some ways our schedule is the most difficult to make, even though it's the fewest number of games."

With only one exception—San

Diego—the NFL has no prior rights over baseball teams with which it shares stadiums. Baseball gets whatever dates it wants.

"We've got an additional problem with 22 national television days," says Kensil. "That's one-third of our schedule on national TV. We can't put games on we don't believe will be competitive."

The National Hockey League's 1975-76 campaign is being charted these days on an 8-foot by 3-foot magnetic board by Brian O'Neill, the executive director.

"I don't put the names of the teams on the board. I use color codes," says O'Neill. How does he get 18 different colors?

"It's not easy," he says.

He has no "musts" in his scheduling, but does attempt to get Canadian teams into the United States the day before Thanksgiving, a traditional hockey day in this country.

Eddie Gottlieb, once the owner of the Philadelphia Warriors in the National Basketball Association, is the league's long-time schedule-maker.

"Knock on wood," he says. "We've been fortunate in recent years. At one time, the NBA was criticized for late games, or for teams missing connections."

"Last season," says Gottlieb, "we had only two cancellations—and both were the fault of leaky water pipes in the arenas."

Russian Told Ice, Alcohol Don't Mix

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (NYT).—In a rare glimpse into the problems of a Soviet sports hero, a leading newspaper yesterday chided a hockey star for carousing, and warned that his career may end unless he starts to show more life on the ice than off it.

The star is 25-year-old Aleksander Maltsev, a member of the Soviet national team that plays frequently in the West.

Maltsev, a smooth skater and playmaker, has scored in international matches at the rate of almost a goal a game, 87 goals in 97 matches.

But yesterday, Komsomolskaya Pravda, the national youth newspaper, told Maltsev that "joy has made your 2nd spin."

Tass Joins In
Such an open criticism of a sports idol is unusual in the Soviet press, which normally reflects fierce pride in athletic heroes. The criticism was not

only printed prominently in the newspaper but released in English by Tass.

The Tass release probably meant that the Maltsev case will receive publicity wherever hockey is played seriously.

Such treatment of the case is certain to be taken as a warning to other Soviet hockey players who now travel abroad far more frequently than Soviet athletes did 10 years ago.

If Maltsev's head is spinning from glory, it has also spun, said Komsomolskaya Pravda, said from alcohol. He was described as having arrived for one game in a "high condition," claiming he had a broken finger. After missing several games and allegedly drinking heavily in restaurants, the paper said, sport authorities threatened to strip Maltsev of the title of "honored master of sport," the highest professional honor a sports figure can earn in this country.

Last year, Maltsev was among the Soviet athletes

publicly chided for wearing their hair relatively long.

"Clock Didn't Ring"
Maltsev's most recent trouble, the paper reported, was when he missed a team flight to Sweden. Maltsev was quoted as explaining that "the alarm clock didn't ring," but the author of the criticism, deputy editor Vladimir Smirnov, obviously did not believe this. He quoted the player as saying that he had punished himself by missing the overseas trip.

The message to Soviet athletes and their fans seemed clear: Traveling abroad is one of the most coveted privileges of athletes, who are among the Soviet elite allowed to leave the country. For Maltsev, and most Soviet athletes, being expelled from sports would mean the end of their relatively lucrative livelihood. While Soviet sports authorities insist that all their athletes are amateurs, every Soviet sports fan knows that they are among the best paid workers in the country.

